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'Not Our Fault'

Cape Town Regrets Cut in Transkei Tie

CAPE TOWN, April 11 (AP)—South Africa expressed regret today that the first black tribal homeland it created, Transkei, has cut its links with it in an apparent bid for world recognition.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster said, "It is not our fault" that Transkei decided to break diplomatic relations, adding that the move could be only to the "disadvantage" of the tribal homeland.

"From the government's side, I wish to make it clear that no blame for this lies on our shoulders, that we did everything we undertook to do," Mr. Vorster told the South African Parliament.

"But Transkei is an independent state and it is the prerogative of the prime minister of an independent state to act in this way if he is so advised, even if it should be to his own disadvantage."

Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima announced in Parliament yesterday that his government was cutting diplomatic ties with South Africa, the only nation that recognizes its independence—and would press a "struggle for liberation" from white rule in South Africa.

Caught by Surprise

Political sources in Cape Town said that Mr. Matanzima's announcement had caught South Africa by surprise.



John Vorster

Reform Bill at Issue

Ancient Problem of Caste Bitterly Divides Indians

By William Borders

PATNA, India, April 11. (NYT)—A bitter conflict over the ancient problem of caste has sent mobs raging through the streets of this northeastern city in recent weeks and has caused several killings in the countryside.

The dispute, which involves a state government's attempt to give job preference to low-caste Hindus to make up for generations of discrimination, reflects the crucial importance that caste still has to many Indians. "Caste is everything," said a weary old merchant whose tiny vegetable stall was tear-gassed and then trampled recently in a police charge against unruly demonstrators. "They say we are doing away with caste in a modern India. But here in Patna, at least, it is still everything."

One of the world's oldest surviving social hierarchies, the Hindu caste system is particularly pervasive here in Bihar, which is among the country's most primitive states, with a generally backward and extremely poor population of 60 million.

Legislation Presented

The chief minister, a low-caste Hindu named Karpoori Thakur, touched off the turmoil recently by presenting legislation to add members of the lower castes. The bill would reserve 26 per cent of the state's civil-service jobs for members of the so-called backward castes, the large group that is one rung up the social ladder from the untouchables. Since 24 per cent more of the jobs are already reserved for the untouchables as part of a 30-year national effort to better their lot, only half the state jobs would be left for the upper castes, which are accustomed to running things, and their reaction has been venomous.

A Brahman newspaper editor, who said that he regarded leadership as "a birthright of our caste," added: "Most of the backwards simply don't have the education to take these state jobs. In fact, most of them are illiterate. So what the new law will do is benefit those of the lower castes who are already taking these jobs, and leave the rest as backward as ever, at the same time discriminating against

the better qualified upper-caste chaps."

Opponents of the legislation also say that, instead of attacking the caste system—the abolition of which is a much-stated national goal—Mr. Thakur's preference system would perpetuate it by emphasizing caste differences. That is vigorously disputed by members of the castes that would benefit.

'Based on Exploitation'

"The whole caste system is based on exploitation, social, economic, cultural, political," said R.L. Chandapuri, a leader of the low-caste Hindus. "This exploitation will end, and the caste system will end, too, only when we backward castes come up, and the way to achieve that is to give us more jobs now."

Mr. Chandapuri, who is president of the Backward Classes Federation, said the lower castes that would benefit by the legislation make up more than half the population. Although census figures do not reflect caste, there is general

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State Department spokesman

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Tanks roll past refugees in Rashaya al-Foukhar in southern Lebanon as Israeli forces made their first pullback and handed over control of a small area to United Nations peace-keeping forces.

Syrian Firing in Beirut

Israel Begins Lebanon Retreat

BEIRUT, April 11 (AP)—The first stage of Israel's pullback in southern Lebanon was reported proceeding smoothly today and an Israeli soldier said that his unit was "happy as hell" to be leaving a bomb-damaged village.

Meanwhile, Syrian troops opened fire in this capital in an attempt to end a new outbreak of Moslem-Christian fighting.

A UN spokesman here and an army spokesman in Israel reported no hitches as Israeli troops moved back 1.2 to 3 miles at seven points in the eastern sector of Lebanon. The pullback stretched from the Khardali Bridge eastward along the

Litani River to the Arkub region in the foothills of Mount Hermon. "Norwegian peace-keepers replaced Israeli forces in all vacated areas and by midmorning we had no report of any violence," the UN spokesman said.

"Everything is going well, according to plan," said Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, commander of the UN force.

He shook hands with an Israeli lieutenant colonel at noon and then a group of Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers and other vehicles moved a little more than one mile back to their new line.

Gen. Erskine said that Rashaya

el-Fukhar, five miles east of Marjayoun, was the third of seven positions the UN was taking over today.

An Israeli private said that his tank crew was "happy as hell" to be leaving the village after two weeks, and that the night before, "we celebrated and slaughtered a sheep and had a barbecue."

Rashaya al-Fukhar was home to 800 persons, including a number of Christians, but most of them left when Israeli planes and tanks bombarded it during the Israeli invasion to push Palestinian guerrillas north of the Litani.

Guerrilla Presence

A local official and an Israeli officer escorting newsmen said that Palestinian guerrillas had been stationed in the village, but the official said they had left before the attack.

On Friday, Israeli troops are to hand over control of a second area west from Marjayoun to the Agiyya Bridge, in the central sector of the Israeli-held area. At that point, the Israelis will have left one-fourth of the 500 square miles of Lebanese territory they occupied during their invasion that began March 15.

Total Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon is expected to depend on effective deployment of the UN force and on measures to prevent return of the guerrillas to the area.

About half the 4,000 UN troops scheduled to take up positions in southern Lebanon are on station, UN spokesmen said.

The Lebanese government radio called the Israeli pullback insignificant and at the same time started the repatriation of refugees to the invaded southern regions.

First Convoy

As the first convoy of refugees set out southward, Syrian tanks and armored cars went into action along the half-mile line between Beirut's Ain al-Rummaneh and Shiyah districts after Christian snipers in Ain al-Rummaneh and Moslems in Shiyah exchanged fire from roof positions.

The Syrians, ordered to "shoot to kill without warning at any armed person and to silence fire from any direction," opened up with machine-gun bursts. The fighting was localized. But the machine-gun fire and explosions scared people off the streets in adjacent neighborhoods.



Arkady Shevchenko

Soviet UN Aide Is Called A Victim of Provocation

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 11—A Soviet spokesman said today that UN Under Secretary-General Arkady Shevchenko, who has refused to return to Moscow, was a "victim of a premeditated provocation" involving U.S. intelligence services.

In the first Soviet reaction to Mr. Shevchenko's action, the spokesman added that a protest was lodged yesterday with the State Department, together with a demand that Mr. Shevchenko be returned to the Soviet Union.

The UN said yesterday that Mr. Shevchenko, 47, had absented himself from his post after differences with his government. Associates said that Mr. Shevchenko left his office last Wednesday, saying that he was not feeling well, and told an assistant to take charge for a few weeks.

UN spokesman Francois Guillemin said that Mr. Shevchenko had informed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that he was "absenting himself from the office and in this connection he mentioned differences with his government. Efforts are now being made to clarify the matter and for the time being, therefore, Mr. Shevchenko is considered to be on leave."

The State Department said the diplomat informed U.S. officials last week through his lawyer that he did not intend to return to the Soviet Union.

State Department spokesman

Tom Reston said that Mr. Shevchenko had not asked for asylum. But he added that Soviet officials had requested a meeting with Mr. Shevchenko and that the meeting had been arranged, a formality that often precedes granting of asylum.

The department stressed that the United States had not tried to influence Mr. Shevchenko, who is now in hiding.

Leonin Romanov, spokesman for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Tom Reston

Carter's Image as Effective Leader Seriously Eroded in Europe

By Michael Getler and Ronald Koven

BONN, April 11 (WP)—President Carter's image as a U.S. leader able to lead the Western alliance and deal effectively with the Soviet Union appears to be in serious and worsening trouble in Western Europe.

After 15 months in office, the Carter White House, even in the friendliest of allied capitals, is perceived as lacking a coherent foreign policy. Some view it as so unskillful in handling allies and the Russians as to endanger Western stability.

In the long run, this view may be proved both wrong and unfair. Mr. Carter's good intentions are not challenged. His Middle East policy is cautiously applauded. And his values win praise as a reminder of the distinguishing component of morality needed in Western policy. Yet, perhaps the gravest of the

fears being faced in European capitals are expressed by an experienced French official.

"The situation is very frightening now. The Soviets have little or no respect for the American administration. They think it is very soft. You have the exact reverse of Cuba [in the 1962 missile crisis] when the Russians went in thinking they had a weak opponent, and came out concluding the administration was tough. Now, they thought at first the Americans would be tough and are concluding the opposite," he said.

"It is the worst kind of situation. The Russians detest [Zbigniew] Brzezinski," the President's chief national security adviser, he said, "but are not afraid of him."

"In Western Europe," adds another French official, "this administration is being perceived as weaker toward the Soviet Union than Kissinger ever was in his most conciliatory moments. And the

In Western Europe, this administration is being perceived as weaker toward the Soviet Union than Kissinger ever was in his most conciliatory moments.

weaker it appears, the more the Soviets use the tactic of accusing the Americans of endangering détente ... and push Carter to the wall."

Soviet Problems

West German and British Foreign Ministry officials tend to reject such a harsh view. In both capitals, more weight is given to internal Soviet problems in explaining the lingering sourness in U.S.-Soviet relations that makes Europeans, who are caught in the middle, so nervous.

"They have been preoccupied by Brezhnev's poor health and by problems in Eastern Europe. Nobody really wants to take responsibility for things with Brezhnev sick. There has been a lack of outward-looking Soviet activity, and so they are less able to understand what is going on in America," said a West German.

This view, however, seems more reflective of the kind of understanding found in some allied foreign ministries, where there is more

appreciation generally for the intractable problems that any U.S. president faces overseas.

But nowhere, except perhaps among some top British leaders who enjoy excellent relations with Mr. Carter, does the President seem to evoke clearly positive comments in private discussions. With the public, in press commentary and among many politicians here, the President seems to be taking a public-relations beating.

French and West German officials say that a private and common uncertainty about the President's views, leadership skills and his unpredictability have greatly reinforced the relationship between German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

U.S. and French diplomats, in particular, are concerned about U.S.-West German relations. The view that there are few, if any, people in the White House who pay

enough attention or know enough about the Germans is widespread.

The fear is that the number of problems that have suddenly, yet steadily, arisen in Bonn-Washington relations under the new administration will at some point alienate the Germans, or lead to political changes here and a conservative assumption of power not foreseen by the White House.

"Someday, we simply are going to turn around, and the Germans won't be there when we need them," said a U.S. diplomat.

Actually, in West Germany, such fears seem exaggerated. The German political scene is stable, and the Bonn government, at least, seems to be taking its quarrels with the United States in stride.

But the situation could easily change. For the most part, President Carter is being portrayed harshly and with mistrust in major, influential newspapers.

The Carter White House has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rules Out Controls

Carter Urges Battle On Prices, Inflation

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—President Carter said today that the federal government will spearhead a new fight against inflation and urged industry and labor to cooperate voluntarily for the good of the nation.

Mr. Carter ruled out mandatory wage-price controls and promised continued federal efforts to cut unemployment.

Calling it a "myth" that the federal government alone can stop inflation, he said "success or failure will largely be determined by the actions of the private sector of the economy."

In an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, he said that he will propose an October pay increase of 5.5 per cent—instead of the anticipated 6 per cent—for the government's 3.5 million civilian and military employees.

Seeks 'Example'

"I am asking American workers to follow the example of federal workers and accept a lower rate of wage increase," Mr. Carter said. "In return, they have a right to expect a comparable restraint in price increases for the goods and services they buy."

Mr. Carter said that "to accomplish our deceleration goals in the private sector" he had asked Robert Strauss, the administration's special trade representative, to be "special counselor on inflation."

Mr. Strauss will be Mr. Carter's liaison with industry and labor. Beside the pay limits, Mr. Carter's program also involved:

- Curbing oil imports that "are an active threat to the economic well-being of our people."
- Increasing exports to U.S. trading partners to strengthen the dollar and the dollar's role in foreign currency markets, it drives domestic prices up.

- Vetoing legislation, such as the farm bill, which he considers inflationary.
- Restricting government purchases of goods and services and reduce excessive federal regulation that adds to business costs and ultimately consumer prices.

- Expanding the harvesting of timber on federal lands to increase building materials and hold down housing costs.

- "Stepping up lobbying in Congress for price controls on hospital costs."
- Mr. Carter said that inflation results because "all of us—business and labor, farmers and consumers—are caught on a treadmill that none can stop alone."

- "Each group tries to raise its income to keep up with present and anticipated rising costs," he said. "Eventually we all lose the inflation battle together. There are no easy answers."

- He promised that the federal government will lead the anti-inflation effort.
- "Where government contributes to inflation, that contribution must be lessened; where government expenditures are too high, that spending must be reduced; where government imposes an inflationary burden on business, labor and consumers, those burdens must be lightened wherever government can set an example of restraint and efficiency, it must do so."

Gloomy Forecasts

Mr. Carter's new steps come amid a series of gloomy economic developments.

During the first three months of this year, wholesale prices rose at nearly a 10 per cent annual rate, considerably above last year's fourth-quarter level.

Consumer prices also have risen

sharply, contributing to a slowdown in the overall economic growth rate for the first quarter. Administration officials have issued recent warnings that inflation

is gaining momentum and may average 7 per cent for the year—compared with a 6.3 per cent forecast issued by the administration three months ago.

'Recipe for Success'

Healey Budget Package Would Cut U.K. Taxes

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, in a national budget package which he described as "a recipe for success for Britain," announced today a £2.5-billion (\$4.75-billion) package of tax cuts, pension increases and measures designed to slash unemployment.

He said that his aim was to stimulate the economy, control inflation and create jobs in a country which still has more than 1.4 million unemployed persons—6 per cent of its work force.

"These proposals are a recipe for success for Britain," Mr. Healey said at the end of an hour-long speech to an often noisy House of Commons in which he outlined the Labor government's annual budget package of tax and economic measures.

Political commentators said that such a package, although smaller than trade unions, business and the Conservative and Liberal parties had demanded, would help the Labor party in the parliamentary general election that is scheduled to be held within 18 months.

Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher was scathing in her initial reaction.

"This chancellor has presided over the highest rate of unemployment and the highest inflation in all Britain since the war. He started out to create a Socialist paradise and all we got is Socialism."

Mr. Healey said that his budget package will inject £2.5 billion into the economy—about £2.4 billion through reductions in cuts in personal income taxes.

He painted an optimistic picture of Britain's economic prospects. He said that inflation, which increased to almost 30 per cent three years ago, is below 10 per cent. He predicted that it will drop to 7 per cent in the coming year.

Mr. Healey said that Britain's economic recovery is doing so well that the nation is repaying ahead of time \$4 billion out of \$20 billion it had to borrow to save the pound.

He said that half of this was money borrowed from the International Monetary Fund and half of it money borrowed privately.

In addition, Mr. Healey said, the government shortly is floating a \$350-million government bond issue on the New York Stock Exchange. He said the U.S. government has promised to give this issue a top level "triple-A" rating.

He did not cut the so-called "standard rate" of 34 per cent (at which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. and Russia to Discuss Banning Killer Satellites

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP)—The United States and the Soviet Union will begin talks next month on banning hunter-killer satellites in space, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday.

Mr. Vance confirmed in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the Soviet Union, as previously reported, has agreed to the U.S. proposal to discuss "suspending and satellite testing and keeping space open for free and peaceful use by all."

"Evidence that the Soviet Union is developing an anti-satellite capability is disturbing," Mr. Vance said.

Although the United States is prepared to protect itself "against such a threat," he said, it is much preferable to prevent an anti-satellite race.

Mr. Vance also announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to proceed with talks on restraining the sales of conventional weapons. Exploratory discussions about the

possibility of limiting arms sales were held in December.

In reviewing the state of U.S.-Soviet arms control before his departure tomorrow for a trip to Africa and to the Soviet Union, Mr. Vance cautioned against exaggerated expectations about what arms control can achieve.

A year ago, Mr. Vance's first mission to Moscow brought the administration into collision with the Soviet Union over U.S. proposals for "deep cuts" in strategic arms levels. This time, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has charged the administration with displaying "indecision and inconsistency" in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Vance said yesterday that "if we judge arms control measures against unrealistic standards, we may lose the possibility of making any practical progress."

"No arms control agreement," he said, will eliminate all the challenges that confront allied forces, or "dramatically reduce our defense budget," or "guarantee stability in the U.S.-Soviet relationship." But they can, he said, "contribute significantly to reducing the prospect of war."

Substantial Progress

"We have made substantial progress over the past year" toward a new SALT agreement, Mr. Vance said, but "important differences still remain."

"I do not expect to wrap up a SALT agreement" in the Moscow talks later this month, Mr. Vance said in response to questions, but he added that he anticipates progress in the narrowing differences.

Avoiding setting any time limits on agreement, Mr. Vance said that the administration is ready to negotiate "as long as it takes to achieve a SALT agreement which enhances our security and that of our allies."

Mr. Vance reiterated that he will attempt "no linkage between the negotiation of a SALT agreement and the activities of the Soviet Union in Africa." He said, however, that he expects some discussion about the "large numbers of Cuban and Soviet forces" in the Horn of Africa.

'I Don't Like Prisons,' Ex-Inmate Declares

Husak Says Czechs Jail 'Very Few' for Politics

BONN, April 11 (AP)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, ending his first official talks in the West since taking power after the 1968 Soviet invasion, insisted today that his country has hardly any political prisoners.

"There are very few of what you describe as political prisoners in

Czechoslovakia," Mr. Husak told a news conference. "They are not sentenced and jailed for their opinions, but because of a concrete, punishable activity proven in court as breaking the laws of Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Husak spoke after agreeing in two-day talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to boost trade and political relations with West Germany.

A Dutch reporter asked Mr. Husak how he could countenance the jailing of Czech dissidents in view of his own experiences as a former Stalinist purge victim. Mr. Husak spent six years of a life sentence in jail before being pardoned in 1960.

"I was imprisoned not only during what you call the Stalin era, but also during fascism" in wartime, Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, Mr. Husak said.

"I don't like prisons. And I am not glad when people sometimes have to be jailed."

Rights Record Raised

Czechoslovakia's human-rights record featured only indirectly in Mr. Husak's talks here. But it surfaced when banner-waving demonstrators greeted him on his arrival at Cologne airport yesterday.

German President Walter Scheel alluded to the issue at a state banquet, telling Mr. Husak that the German public "understandably follows not only governmental relations but also the development in the condition of ordinary people in neighboring countries."

Caste Again India Issue

(Continued From Page 1)

agreement that the number of public jobs which the upper-caste minority holds considerably exceeds its proportion of the population. This is because its members have been better educated for ages and because they generally hire one another.

"Now the backward castes have awakened," Mr. Chandapuri said, "and the politicians will take us along in the future."

Beyond the two antagonistic groups, which have clashed particularly brutally in Bihar's villages, where caste has an even firmer grip than in the cities, there are many well-meaning people who fear that focusing attention on the problem can only exacerbate caste tensions, already one of India's gravest social problems.

French Rich Get Richer

PARIS, April 11 (AP-DJ)—The gap between rich and poor in France has broadened significantly since World War II despite swift overall economic growth, official statistics showed today. It showed that the richest 10 percent of France's 53 million inhabitants increased its wealth 10 percent a year between 1949 and 1975 while the poorest 10 percent saw its wealth grow only about 7.5 percent a year.



Philippines Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos Romulo (left) at a Cabinet meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos at Malacanang Palace to discuss foreign press coverage of allegations of fraudulent ballot counting in the election Friday of an interim National Assembly.

Opposition Leaders Are Excluded

Marcos Orders Demonstrators Released

MANILA, April 11 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered the release of more than 500 persons detained for participating in a peaceful march Sunday protesting the "death" of democracy in the Philippines, an official announcement said today.

Excluded from the release order, however, were former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, 76, a lawyer and campaign manager of the opposition People's Power party in last Friday's elections, and six other party members including four candidates, the presidential palace said.

The announcement said that Sen. Tanada and the six others, including candidates Francisco Rodrigo, also a former senator; Teopisto Guingona, Ernesto Rondon and Aquilino Pimentel, were the leaders and organizers of Sunday's march. It said that the participants openly advocated the use of violence against the government.

Mr. Marcos's decision was in accordance with a national policy of conciliation to bring together all the various factions in society, the announcement said. It described most of those arrested as first offenders who probably did not know the full implication of their participation in the march.

Civil Trials Seen

Charges of illegal assembly and inciting to rebellion had earlier been filed before a military court against all of them, but the announcement said that Mr. Marcos

indicated the charges might subsequently be referred to a civil court.

It was not known when the prisoners would be released. Mr. Marcos ordered the release of six nuns and a priest yesterday, although the authorities said their release did not mean the charges against them had been dropped.

The march, in which participants carried two mock coffins containing what they said were the remains of freedom and democracy as they

recited the rosary and interspersed the prayer with some patriotic songs, was organized to protest alleged widespread fraud and terrorism during Friday's voting.

Mr. Marcos said Saturday that the 21 candidates of his New Society Movement led by his wife, Imelda, had swept the elections in metropolitan Manila against an anti-martial law opposition ticket headed by imprisoned former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr.

Soviet UN Aide Is Called A Victim of Provocation

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The Soviet UN mission, said in a telephone interview, "We consider that the circumstances surrounding his disappearance show that he has become a victim of a premeditated provocation and the U.S. intelligence has been directly involved in this frame-up."

He continued: "It is clear to us that, at present, Shevchenko is in the hands of those U.S. intelligence services and under duress, and unable to act on his own."

Personal Problems

The New York Times said that in addition to "differences with his government" as a motive for defection, "administration officials and Western diplomats familiar with

the case said there were also some personal problems involved."

"An American official mentioned a liaison Mr. Shevchenko had had with a woman in New York," the Times continued, "while Western diplomats said he had a 'health problem' and remarked that he had been known as a heavy drinker."

Mr. Shevchenko is one of 32 under secretaries-general, the No. 2 rank in the UN Secretariat and one of 191 Soviet citizens who are UN officials on the professional or higher level.

In Moscow, meanwhile, a woman who said that she was Mr. Shevchenko's wife also accused U.S. authorities of "crude provocation" and claimed that her husband would never have wanted to stay in the United States.

Fear of Seizure

The woman, who identified herself as Leongina Shevchenko, spoke by telephone with reporters who reached her by telephoning "Shevchenko" entries in the Moscow telephone directory.

She said that she was the wife of the diplomat and that she had fled to Moscow from New York for fear that the Americans would seize her and other members of her family as well as her husband.

"What they are saying about him is a provocation," she said, insisting that the Americans must be holding her husband by force. "He is a marvelous father and husband. He cannot live without his work and his family. I am 100 per cent sure he will return."

Greece Delays Turkey Talks

ATHENS, April 11 (AP)—A meeting between the secretaries-general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, scheduled in Ankara on April 14, has been indefinitely postponed, diplomatic sources reported today.

The contacts at the secretary-general level were designed to continue a dialogue over sensitive issues started between Premiers Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Bulent Ecevit of Turkey at Montreux, Switzerland, last month.

Greek reluctance to go to Ankara became evident after President Carter asked Congress last Thursday to lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey in effect since 1975. The embargo was imposed following Turkey's invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974 using U.S.-supplied arms.

Flight Attendants Strike at Alitalia

ROME, April 11 (AP)—A 12-hour strike today by Alitalia flight attendants forced the airline to cancel most of its domestic and international flights from Fiumicino Airport.

A similar strike by pilots blocked all Alitalia domestic and international flights yesterday for 12 hours.

News Analysis Healey Presents an Election Budget

By R.W. Apple

LONDON, April 11 (NYT)—The British general election campaign was joined today with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's presentation of his 13th national budget in four years.

Lurking beneath the statistics and the abstruse economic formulas of Mr. Healey's hourlong speech to the House of Commons was the Labor party's election strategy — the strategy that Mr. Healey, Prime Minister James Callaghan and their Cabinet colleagues hope will persuade the country to keep them in power.

In was not, in the judgment of most politicians, a typical electioneering budget, as full of sweeteners as a plum pudding.

Rather, it reflected a series of sober (though slightly unorthodox) political judgments by the government, and it seemed to presage a campaign in which Mr. Callaghan will present himself and his party to the country as sober, steady guardians of the public interest, without the slightest trace of radicalism about them.

Growth Decline

In her reply immediately following the chancellor's speech, Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative opposition leader, suggested that she understood the game. She concentrated her attack not on Mr. Healey's new program of modest tax cuts and relatively mild stimuli to the economy but on the decline in economic growth and the increase in unemployment during four years of Labor government.

So far as economic issues are concerned, and they will play a key role in this election, as in all British elections of the last 30 years — Labor will be talking about today and tomorrow, the Tories about yesterday and the day before. Mrs. Thatcher will also concentrate, no doubt, on immigration and law and order, two noneconomic topics that she has hit hard in the last two months.

The central political judgment implicit in Mr. Healey's speech was the belief that whatever else his party does, it must not allow inflation to get out of hand again. The chancellor said that the annual rate of inflation was now running at 9.5 per cent, that it would reach 7 per cent by this summer and that it would stay in that area throughout the year. What he did not say, but what he and his colleagues clearly believe, is that they will commit political suicide if they fail to make good on those projections.

Attractive Options

Therefore, the budget-makers discarded some otherwise attractive options. They rejected the Liberals' appeal for bigger cuts in income taxes, to be financed in part by higher sales and excise taxes, because such taxes would inevitably raise the cost of living. Similarly, they resisted a major frontal attack on unemployment because of their fears of renewed inflation.

Labors is thus reversing its traditional election-year priorities, by paying more heed to inflation than to unemployment. The party is gambling that its predominantly working-class supporters will respond to a rise in real income and accept the probability that unemployment, now running at 1.4 million, will decline only slightly by the time of the general election.

At the same time, Mr. Callaghan is gambling that the powerful Trades Union Congress, which had wanted deeper tax cuts as a means of speeding up the economy and creating more jobs, will continue to exercise restraint in seeking wage increases. That, perhaps, is the biggest gamble of all — the unions have shown little enthusiasm for further restraints when the informal Phase III runs out July 31.

Ghanaian in Budapest

BUDAPEST, April 11 (AP)—Ghanaian Foreign Minister Roger Felli arrived here today from Yugoslavia for talks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puj.

Tourist Got a Soviet Passport By Error, Can't Return to U.S.

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI)—"I've been here one year now; I want to go home to America and they won't let me out," Charlie Puka, 89, of McKeesport, Pa., said in a telephone interview from the village of Velyatino in the Ukraine. He has been trying to return home since September, but Soviet officials have refused to give him permission.

Mr. Puka, a retired coal miner, came to the Soviet Union in March of last year to visit relatives in the Trans-Carpathian region, which he left in 1909. He has been a U.S. citizen since 1939. "I left here when I was 19 years old," he said. "I fought for the U.S. Army in World War II. I work in the coal mines for 38 years. I am an American and I want to go home. If I am stuck here another year, I am going to die."

U.S. Embassy officials have made representations to the Foreign Ministry, but have not been successful. Through an apparent misunderstanding on one or both sides when Mr. Puka early last year applied for permission at the Soviet Embassy in Washington to visit the Soviet Union, he was given a Soviet passport instead of a visa. When he arrived in Moscow, Soviet authorities confiscated his U.S. passport and sent him to his relatives in Trans-Carpathia.

Mr. Healey scarcely mentioned wage restraints in his speech today, probably because he could offer Parliament no assurances of trade union cooperation.

But he threw in several sweeteners for the union chiefs. The reduction in taxes and increases in child benefits are tilted toward the working class end of the class spectrum, and Mr. Healey's refusal to make even a token reduction in the 83 per cent tax charged on top incomes was described by a close associate as a concession to union sensibilities.

Finally, Labor is gambling that the 13 Liberal members of Parliament who had pressed Mr. Healey to raise indirect taxes as a means of financing bigger cuts in income taxes, will be mollified by concessions to them on some of their favorite issues, including profit-sharing and several forms of aid to small business.

The Liberals have threatened to disrupt Mr. Healey's strategy by trying to amend the Finance Bill so as to force deeper tax cuts. Theoretically, if they won the support of the Conservatives and the nationalist parties, they could defeat the government, and Mr. Callaghan has said that he would call an immediate election in that event.

Few political commentators expect such a turn of events.

The much more likely result is that Labor and the Liberals will work something out, as they have done time and again during the last year. Both need time before an election, the Liberals to re-establish themselves in the public mind as an independent entity and Labor to

prove that it really has the economy under control.

If Mr. Healey's budget showed anything, it showed concern on the part of the government about the economic situation next fall and winter, which suggests that Mr. Callaghan intends to wait. Although his mind could be changed by trends shown in public opinion polls and in closely watched by-elections such as the one in the Garscadden district of Glasgow on Thursday, he seems most likely to choose a polling date toward the middle of October.

But it is by no means certain that the Prime Minister and his chancellor, to use a favorite phrase of British politicians, "have got it right." One firm of independent economic consultants predicted today that, as a result of the budget, inflation would be back up to 10.2 per cent by the fall and that unemployment would be unchanged. A prominent labor left-winger said that the tax cuts were so small as to be economically and politically meaningless.

Renewed intransigence by the trade unions is a real possibility.

Nearly every pressure group in town was saying tonight that Mr. Healey had been too cautious. The pensioners wanted more, the unions wanted more, the Confederation of British Industry wanted more. Mr. Healey thinks he is shrewder than all of them put together; whether he is right or wrong will go a long way toward determining his party's immediate fate and his own chances of succeeding Mr. Callaghan as Prime Minister.

Healey Budget Package Would Cut U.K. Taxes

(Continued From Page 1)

most Britons' taxes start) but reduced to 25 per cent the rate at which the first £750 of taxable income is taxed. He did this by raising "tax thresholds" in all brackets and by increasing personal allowances.

"I agree that income tax is far too high in this country and that is why I am making these cuts," Mr. Healey said. He said that this would put an additional £4.25 a week in the pockets of married workers with two children earning what for Britain is an average weekly wage of £75 (\$142.25).

Mr. Healey said that the tax cuts also will mean extra spending power for higher paid workers.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Healey imposed no additional taxes on tobacco, liquor, beer, gasoline or luxury items. However, he did announce a bigger tax on cigarettes with a high tar content. He said that this would add 7 pence to the price of 20 cigarettes that now cost about 55 pence.

Among other measures, Mr. Healey announced higher old-age pensions, aid for small businesses, more money to be spent on job training and job creation and more money for schools, police and prison services.

Soviet Woman, Self-Rule Pact Refused Exile, For Micronesia Retains Bases

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—Antonina Agapova, 69, who attempted suicide yesterday at the Moscow Passport Office, was in serious condition today at Sklifosovsky Emergency Hospital, the hospital reported.

Mrs. Agapova reportedly swallowed acid yesterday morning after she accompanied her daughter-in-law, Ludmila, to the Moscow Passport Office in an attempt to leave the Soviet Union. She left behind a suicide note.

The family said that officials refused to accept for consideration a new exit visa application.

The two women and Ludmila Agapova's 14-year-old daughter, Lidya, have been trying for three years to travel to Sweden to join Ludmila Agapova's husband, a Soviet merchant sailor who defected there in 1974.

Sweden Makes Appeal

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (AP)—Acting Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten summoned the Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Jakovlev, today and appealed to him to let the Agapova family leave the Soviet Union to go to Sweden. The Swedish government has repeatedly called on Soviet officials to let the family leave.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The United States agreed yesterday to give full internal self-government to the 2,100-island Micronesian archipelago through a 15-year "free association" formula under which Micronesia will handle its foreign affairs but remain under the military umbrella of the United States.

An eight-point statement of principles gives the United States the right to establish military bases in Micronesia and what amounts to a veto power over foreign policy actions not compatible with U.S. security interests.

The agreement was signed in Hilo, Hawaii, by President Carter's special representative, Peter Rosenblatt, and the leaders of three Micronesian status commissions: Bailey Oller, Amata Kabua and Roman Tamschik.

The agreement can be renewed after 15 years and its implementation will be decided by a plebiscite under United Nations observation. It must also be ratified by the Congress.

Soviet Advisers, Cubans Said at Vietnam Border

HONG KONG, April 11 (AP)—Russian and Cuban advisers were seen near the Vietnamese-Cambodian border, where fighting has taken place, the South China Morning Post reported today, quoting Vietnamese refugees who arrived here yesterday.

The newspaper also quoted the refugees as saying that thousands of Chinese living in Vietnam have demonstrated against being sent into the mountains for work projects and against the recruiting of young Chinese for military duties. The refugees were among 71 rescued from a sinking boat in the South China Sea last week.

Resentment grew when the government sent teams to confiscate all property, including money and gold from wealthy families.

2 Countries to Limit Steel Exports to EEC

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP-DJ)—An agreement between the Common Market and Japan and South Africa limiting steel exports to the community has been formally accepted, an EEC spokesman said today.

Under the arrangement for 1978, Japan will limit exports to the EEC to about 1.2 million tons. South Africa agrees to limit exports to 300,000 tons of ordinary steel products and 32,000 tons of semi-finished products. Both countries also agreed that delivered prices will not be lower than 4-percent below EEC-produced specialty steel and 6-percent below ordinary steel.

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22-46 Day Basic Excursion Fare†	\$253.50	\$318.50
Regular Basic Economy Fare‡	\$397.00	\$431.00
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In Offer of Tax Services

Ribicoff Ex-Aide Admits Publicity-Letter Mistake

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The president of a Washington consulting firm said yesterday that it was an awful mistake for the company to suggest that it had an influential relationship with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., in connection with a tax bill that the senator is sponsoring.

Harold Malmgren, president of

Malmgren Inc., said that his firm sent out only a few copies of a letter in mid-to-late January, offering to represent — for \$200,000 — a small number of corporate clients interested in the issue of taxation of Americans abroad.

The letter emphasized Mr. Malmgren's former position as an aide to Sen. Ribicoff and that of Jeffrey Salzman, another consultant for Malmgren Inc., who was legislative assistant to Sen. Ribicoff until November. Mr. Salzman helped draft the bill in question.

Sen. Ribicoff, a senior member of the Finance Committee, has been seeking to restore and revise some of the tax benefits that Americans abroad enjoyed before the Tax Reform Act of 1976. He said that he was shocked by the letter.

In it, the Malmgren firm claimed to be "in an unusually good position to influence the outcome of the debate" on the issue "and move it in a good direction."

"It was just bad judgment," Mr. Malmgren said, adding that nothing came of the proposal.

A former deputy special trade representative under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, Mr. Malmgren said that his economic consulting firm, in business for about 18 months, specializes more in international trade and finance.

Its clients include the Japan Whaling Commission, which hired it recently for a six-month fee of \$112,500 to lobby for a "sensible" whale-hunting quota.

She previously was arrested March 8 and held more than six hours. That arrest prevented her from joining in a demonstration with a group of women all seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

Russian Woman Says She'll Go Or Kill Herself

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 11 (UPI)—Irina McClellan has threatened to set herself afire in Red Square if the Soviet Union continues to deny her permission to leave the country and rejoin her U.S. husband, according to a rights activist.

Rabbi Gedalyah Engel, a spokesman for the Greater Lafayette Committee on Human Rights in the Soviet Union, said that Mrs. McClellan's husband, Prof. Woodford McClellan, told him by telephone of the threat. Prof. McClellan is a Russian history professor at the University of Virginia.

Rabbi Engel said that Mrs. McClellan was arrested and questioned yesterday after demonstrating alone in Moscow at the Lenin Library to demand that she be allowed to join her husband after four years' separation.

She previously was arrested March 8 and held more than six hours. That arrest prevented her from joining in a demonstration with a group of women all seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

Canada Geese Airlifted for Alaska Mission

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 11 (AP)—Two dozen Aleutian Canada geese flew north from California yesterday the easy way — by jet.

Scientists hope they will be able to find their way back, serving as guides for some captive cousins.

The 23 birds are members of an endangered species, and scientists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hope they will help boost the numbers of Aleutian Canada geese.

The teacher geese were trapped at Castle Rock, Calif., their winter nesting grounds, then flown more than 5,000 kilometers to Amchitka Island. Scientists plan to pen them up with geese being raised in captivity at Amchitka and see what relationships develop, said agency spokesman Craig Rieben.

After the birds mingle, some of both groups will be taken to Agassiz Island, about 300 kilometers west, where the birds with the strongest bonds will be kept together for breeding, Mr. Rieben said.

N.J. to Restrict Public Smoking

TRENTON, N.J., April 11 (UPI)—Beginning July 1, smoking will be banned from most public places in New Jersey, and the tourist industry is upset about over it.

The state Public Health Council decided yesterday on the ban despite strong objections from owners of restaurants, hotels and motels, who said that the rules would ruin business and heighten unemployment.

The tourist industry said that it might go to court to block the regulations from going into effect.

The smoking ban affects schools, restaurants, theaters, hospitals, museums, nursing homes and other places used for religious, recreational, political, educational, social or other public meetings. Violators could be fined between \$25 and \$100.

Teachers Ask Cleveland Pay Or Shut Schools

CLEVELAND, April 11 (UPI)—The Cleveland Teachers Union, its members unpaid since March 17, today asked the Ohio Supreme Court to order the city's schools closed.

Meanwhile, CTU members began voting on whether to continue working without some guarantee that they will be paid. State Auditor Thomas Ferguson has verified there are insufficient funds to keep schools in Cleveland open.

Teachers and other employees in the 110,000-student system, the state's largest, want the schools closed so they will become eligible for unemployment benefits.

Cuyahoga County commissioners announced yesterday that a special Welfare Department. Food Stamp Task Force would begin taking food stamp applications from Cleveland teachers and other school board employees.

New Minnesota Law Bars Interpol Aid

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The Minnesota legislature has passed a privacy bill that includes a ban against state agencies cooperating with Interpol, the international police organization.

It is believed to be the first law anywhere banning Interpol. The vote in the Minnesota Senate was 42 to 2 and in the House 125 to 0.



HERE'S JOHNNY!—Johnny Carson is propelled about 12 feet in the air during a taping of his show. The explosion, caused by a blast of air, was part of a demonstration by a movie and TV stuntman showing Carson how an explosion is worked for use in films. Once he got his feet back on the ground, Carson said, among other things, "It's a wild experience."

Husband Mortgaged Wife's House

Louisiana 'Head, Master' Law Is Upheld

NEW ORLEANS, April 11 (AP)—Sidestepping the issue of sex discrimination, the Louisiana Supreme Court has let stand a state law which allows a husband to dispose of community property without his wife's consent.

The court said that it was unnecessary to consider the sex discrimination question because the specific case ruled on yesterday could have been resolved on more narrow grounds.

The so-called "head and master" law, a relic of the days when Louisiana was under Spanish rule, stems from the "machismo" concept and its underlying assumption is that men are better able than women to manage a family estate.

Selma Martin challenged the constitutionality of the law after her husband, Lawrence, took out a \$5,000 second mortgage on their home over her protests. He was unemployed and she was the wage earner.

Bills Arrive
The marriage broke up shortly afterward and the mortgage company began to bill her.

Civil District Judge Gerald Deford threw out the head-and-master law on Feb. 15, ruling that it amounted to arbitrary sex discrimination.

In a 4-to-3 decision reversing the lower court, the Supreme Court noted that the powers given the husband under the head-and-master law are not absolute.

It said that Mrs. Martin could have kept her husband from taking out the second mortgage if she had filed an affidavit at the time the first mortgage was taken out objecting to any subsequent mortgages without her consent.

The Supreme Court thus rejected her contention that "she was unable to prevent her husband's mortgaging that property." The fact that she may have been unaware of ways to block the second mortgage was no excuse, the court said.

Blackout Strikes Quebec

MONTREAL, April 11 (UPI)—Two damaged condensers at a Hydro Quebec substation north of Montreal caused a electrical blackout in the province for several hours yesterday.

personnel. There are estimated to be 4,800 legal aliens, with roughly an equal number of illegal immigrants. The issue of alien workers is a sensitive one, for the contractors and entertainment agents who import them insist that it is impossible to operate economically without them.

Wages Vary Greatly
The wages of workers here vary greatly. The minimum wage by law is \$2.85 an hour. Some companies pay it and others do not. Some of the construction workers are skilled and earn more. But the major abuse in wages is not paying for overtime and for work on Saturdays and Sundays.

In the past, few of the Filipino and Korean workers were willing to report the abuses against them because it routinely led to their being discharged and deported. Even at the poor wages they earn here, they can usually make more in an hour than they could for a full day's work in other countries.

"Guam has been operating on its own so long, with no one in Washington paying attention, that an atmosphere developed that we do things our own way," remarked Michael Caldwell, a professor at the University of Guam. He noted with irony the contrast between the Carter administration's concern with human rights in the Philippines and its neglect of "the little slave colony we run here in our own backyard."

Since Mr. Caldwell became involved in trying to help Filipino musicians last year, his automobile has been run off the road at night and he has received an anonymous call suggesting that he would "look good in a cement suit in Agaña Bay."

Carter to Visit Western States

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—President Carter will take a trip next month to Golden, Colo.; Los Angeles; Portland, Ore.; and Spokane, Wash., the White House said yesterday.

The President will go to Golden, Colo., on May 3, where he will participate in Sun Day at a new solar research institute. He will speak May 4 at the 100th anniversary luncheon of the Los Angeles Bar Association in Los Angeles. He then will go to Portland, Ore., for a regional news conference there at night.

On May 5, the President will dedicate a park used for Expo 74 in Spokane, Wash. Later he will participate in a town meeting with Spokane-area residents, and then return to Washington, D.C., that night.

Romanian President Leaves for U.S. Talks

BUCHAREST, April 11 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left today for a visit to the United States a day early in order to make several "technical stopovers" along the way, officials said.

Mr. Ceausescu, accompanied by his wife, Elena, and by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, left for Madrid, airport sources said. There was, however, no immediate official confirmation of a visit to Spain. Mr. Ceausescu is due to arrive in the United States tomorrow.

Took \$43 Million From 2,000 U.S. Investors

Lawyer Gets 10 Years in Fraud

By Al Delugach
LOS ANGELES, April 11—U.S. District Judge Andrew Hawk yesterday sentenced lawyer-financier Barry Marlin, 44, to 10 years in prison for defrauding clients of as much as \$500,000 each. A courtroom filled with victims burst into applause.

The victims included hundreds of United Airlines pilots, the judge noted, as well as widows, orphans and a paraplegic who had invested their life savings with Mr. Marlin. Judge Hawk rejected a plea by Mr. Marlin that he committed his crimes because of threats against the lives of his family by hoodlums hired by a former business associate to beat him and extort money from him.

Judge Hawk commented that Mr. Marlin "lived high on the hog" with investors' money that was supposed to go into tax-shelter properties and a secret contribution of \$200,000 to the 1972 re-election campaign of former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Marlin, who was sentenced March 15 in Chicago in another mail-fraud case, pleaded guilty here March 22 to 6 of 24 counts of a federal grand jury indictment returned last July.

The charges followed a 16-month investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Postal Service, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. attorney's office.

Prosecutor Thomas Nolan said that thousands of hours were spent interviewing more than 1,000 persons in the investigation.

The only motive he could find for Mr. Marlin's actions was greed, Mr. Nolan told the court.

One of the investors in the courtroom for the sentencing was a paraplegic from whom "Marlin saw fit to collect over \$300,000" on fraudulent investments, Mr. Nolan said.

In its sentencing memorandum to the court, the U.S. attorney's office estimated that between 1969 and 1976 Mr. Marlin raised about \$43 million from 2,000 investors.

The tragedy of the situation, the document stated, "is that only a small percentage of the \$43 million was ever used as represented by Marlin."

The memo said that the U.S. attorney's office had received more mail on this case than on any fraud case it has handled.

"Each letter demanded justice," it said. "Each letter reveals new horrors of injustice brought upon innocent people by a man motivated by greed."

Judge Hawk's sentence exceeded the one recommended after plea-bargaining between the prosecutor and Mr. Marlin. That recommendation was for a five-year term to be served after the three-year sentence in the Chicago case.

Judge Hawk said he would consider reducing the sentence if some "real, substantial" plan should be worked out for restitution of investors' losses. The Los Angeles and Chicago sentences will be concurrent.

Farm Measure Narrowly Wins Senate Approval

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday gave final approval, 49 to 41, to the multi-billion-dollar farm bill, but by a margin too thin to override a promised presidential veto if it survives a House vote later this week.

"We've ruined any chance of helping farmers by being excessive," said Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, as the Senate overrode opposition of the administration and both its party leaders to support a bill that would help only wheat, corn and cotton farmers.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the legislation would add 2 1/2 per cent to the retail cost of food this year.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, which is now writing the first budget resolution setting tentative ceilings for next year, said that bills such as the farm measure "undermine my faith in the ability of Congress to act responsibly on tax and spending legislation."

The Senate was responding to pressures of farmers who have been demanding an increase in government price supports to raise prices that they contend are below production costs.

Korea Bugging Protest

SEOUL, April 11 (UPI)—More than 400 labor union members demonstrated near the U.S. Embassy today to protest the reported U.S. bugging of President Park Chung Hee's residence.

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Ambushed at Home, But Wounds 1 of 3 Assailants

Guard Slain at Red Brigades Jail in Turin

From Wire Dispatches
TURIN, Italy—A guard at the prison where the leaders of the Red Brigades terrorist group are being held was shot to death today, but the guard seriously wounded an assailant before dying.

The guard, Lorenzo Cutugno, 31, was shot in the back by two men and a woman as he stepped out of the elevator at his home, but pulled his pistol and shot one man three times before stumbling into the street, where he died.

His attackers fled in a car and dumped the wounded man outside a first-aid station. Doctors said the man was shot in the chest, groin and back and was in serious condition.

Police said they were not immediately able to determine if the attack was linked with the Red Brigades, which kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro. Nobody has claimed responsibility for the ambush so far.

Police said that the injured assailant was a guard at the Turin prison where Renato Curcio, 37, and other Red Brigades leaders are being held during their trial on charges of kidnapping and terrorism.

The trial began seven days before their comrades seized Mr. Moro in Rome on March 16 and killed his five-man police guard.

Mr. Cutugno's duties included watching over the prisoners when they met relatives in the visiting rooms.

The assassins dropped two pistols at the scene of the gun battle, a 7.65-mm pistol fitted with a silencer and a 38-cal. gun. Police later found their getaway car with a blond wig, a German-made submachine gun and a pair of ammunition clips on the back seat.

The attack followed a raid yesterday by three men and two women against a Turin medical office. In the raid, gynecologist Ruggero Gio, 36, was shot seven times in the legs and shoulders.

The raid was claimed by the Armed Proletarian Squads, an elusive ultra-leftist terrorist organization. Investigators said they did not know whether there are links between this organization and the Red Brigades.

Four court-appointed defense attorneys said that they had been attacked by defendants Fritz Teufel, 36, Rolf Reinders, 29, and Ronald Fritsch, 26, after being asked to come to their cells yesterday. No serious injuries were reported, but three of the attorneys asked to be dismissed.

The six defendants were temporarily taken from the courtroom after calling back and forth among each other in defiance of judges' orders and after Teufel threw water from a cup at the bench of the public defenders.

The six defendants, including Gerald Kloepper, 26, and Andreas-Thomas Vogel, 22, are being tried in the Nov. 10, 1974, shooting of West Berlin Judge Guenter von Drenkmann and the kidnapping three months later of politician Peter Lorenz.

The police say all six belonged to a West Berlin terrorist group that had trained itself for guerrilla warfare aimed at freeing other terrorists.

Mr. Lorenz was held from Feb. 27 to March 4, 1975, in a successful effort to force the release of five terrorist prisoners.

A total of 599 witnesses are listed in the case and the state's description of alleged crimes is 230 pages long.

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Opening of Berlin Trial On Terrorism Suspended

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—The first session of a trial of suspected terrorists expected to last at least a year ended in West Berlin today after less than four hours, bogged down in defense objections.

Three court-appointed defense attorneys asked to be excused from duty, saying they had been beaten by their clients, who are charged with the murder of a West Berlin judge and the kidnapping of a city politician.

"We send greetings to the Red Brigades who have people's enemy Moro in the people's prison," a suspected terrorist, Till Meyer, 33, called to reporters at the trial, referring to the kidnapping last month of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

Attorneys for Meyer and five other alleged members of the "June 2 Movement," a Berlin terrorist group, filed several objections as the trial began, among them de-

mands that armed guards be removed from the courtroom and that defendants not be kept from speaking by having their microphones turned off.

Attack Charged
Four court-appointed defense attorneys said that they had been attacked by defendants Fritz Teufel, 36, Rolf Reinders, 29, and Ronald Fritsch, 26, after being asked to come to their cells yesterday. No serious injuries were reported, but three of the attorneys asked to be dismissed.

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The assassins dropped two pistols at the scene of the gun battle, a 7.65-mm pistol fitted with a silencer and a 38-cal. gun. Police later found their getaway car with a blond wig, a German-made submachine gun and a pair of ammunition clips on the back seat.

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SPRING DELIVERY—Christopher Tarrington makes his way through several inches of snow to deliver morning newspapers in Brentwood, on the outskirts of London.

Wintry Weather in Europe

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Much of Britain lay blanketed in snow today and Londoners emerged from their coldest April night in 38 years to face road and rail chaos in getting to work.

The temperature dropped to 19 degrees in central London during the night, the coldest April reading since records started in 1940, the Weather Center said. About an inch of snow was on the ground here.

Ice and frozen slush covered highways in 30 counties, causing scores of minor accidents. Three trailer trucks jackknifed on the same stretch of highway in east London, and commuter train services and subway trains were canceled because of iced switches.

One man died in northeast Scotland, while on his way for an emergency heart operation, after a rescue helicopter was grounded by the storm. In Northern Ireland, troops and divers searched the Lough Neagh area for an army helicopter that went into the lake with two men aboard yesterday during the storm. Another search was under way off the coast of South Wales for a single-engine aircraft with two persons aboard that had ditched into the sea.

Weathermen said the cold spell would continue for a few days.

Winter in France, Too

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—A wave of winter weather hit France today, with snow, icy roads and a sharp drop in temperatures. More than a foot of snow fell in parts of Normandy, making travel difficult around Calais, Boulogne and Le Touquet. Residents said that they could not recall snow at so late a date since 1945. Flurries were reported in Paris and a light snowfall was recorded in Brittany.

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FASHION

St. Laurent
In a Classic
Collection

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 11 (IHT)—No floor show at Saint Laurent's this morning except for an impromptu fist fight between Pierre Berge, the house manager and a photographer. But after a minor exchange of scuffles, it was smooth sailing all the way.

Saint Laurent, whose collection can make or break a slow fashion season, did not rock any boats. He has the new broader shoulders, but not extreme ones. His only bomb was the satin mini that he played up in his evening line—but everybody knows by now that the big, formal evening dress is on the dim. It is being replaced by a much peppier, disco way of dressing—and there is no question that Saint Laurent had gallons of fun with his evening clothes, which accounted for almost half his show.

The mini is to be watched all the same, for, despite a lot of long skirts, both Lagerfeld and Saint Laurent showed the shortest in town. Saint Laurent's were the longer of the two, definitely under the kneecap for daytime.

Claridge's Staff
Gets Salty Over
Kitchen Dispute

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—They did not have to resort to scrambled eggs for lunch but Claridge's Hotel might be forgiven if the food slipped below its usually impeccable standard.

For the five-star Mayfair hotel that is the regular haunt of statesmen and the very rich came in for a taste of Britain's union troubles yesterday when most of the junior kitchen staff walked out on strike.

The action was over the firing of trainee chef Richard Elvidge, who says the official reason he was sacked was for allegedly putting too much salt in the ratatouille and having a row with the lady who makes the hors d'oeuvres, or, as Claridge's put it, "for failing to carry out his duties in a proper manner."

Mr. Elvidge maintains the real reason he was dismissed was because he tried to unionize the kitchen staff.



SAINT LAURENT—At left, the new classic of embroidered leather blazer with broader shoulders, below-the-knee skirt. At right, black satin mini with red fanny wrap and short satin coat.



His daytime clothes were a clever reshuffle of all his past hits—the blazer, the cape and also the leather that he was first to put on the fashion map.

They were also terribly safe and classic, with nothing left of Saint Laurent's fondness for folklore. Even his pants, creased and cuffed, were narrow but quite normal compared with all the baggy down variations seen all over Paris or even Saint Laurent's last couture Broadway pants.

Big Winner

The main change comes from all those slim skirts, with the wrap-around the big winner. The other news was all the plaids and tartans, which dominate the daytime picture. Even the familiar silk shirt has been replaced by a sportier, plaid flannel one. The shawl over one shoulder, which everybody had thought dead, is back here in full force—but with uneven stripes, it looks more like a serape blanket.

Saint Laurent had an extensive leather line; lots of big leather blouses with quilted edgings and often quilted sleeves as well. Sometimes he lived it up with white Mongolian lamb, which looked like the whole animal had been thrown around the neck like a collar.

His newest way with leather, which was mostly used for evening, was embossed and looked like rich, Cordovan leather book bindings.

Otherwise, all his familiar themes were there, just revamped. The kilt has become a pleated plaid skirt. The blazer, with new padded shoulders, is shorter and boxier. The new tweed one is touched up with velvet. The cape has been made lighter, softer and half its size, until it is half-cape and half-poncho.

Part of the plaid picture, which is sure to be copied to death, are all the lumber jackets, worn over shirt and wrap-around corduroy skirts. Unlike other seasons when Saint Laurent showed only pants, this time he clearly gives an choice between pants and skirts.

After such a safe and classic beginning that went straight to the buyers' hearts, Saint Laurent let go with evening wear that popped like firecrackers. He switched to brilliant colors and amusing and exciting styles. His most provocative was the satin mini, shaped just like an ordinary slip and wrapped around the fanny with a contrasting triangular scarf. Saint Laurent added to its impact by using explosive color combinations—red with orange, purple with green or neon blue with orange. He often topped the mini with a slightly longer satin coat.

The newest top was the satin-trimmed, crepe-de-chine T-shirt, worn with swirling skirts, which were wrapped around the fanny with satin scarves. The naughtiest skirt turned out to be the deceptively demure and dignified wrap-around that kept opening up as the model walked, exposing a tiny triangle of satin pants.

He also did the dress with uneven hemline, longer in the back and a winner with his older customers who won't tackle the mini. He had it both with bias, ruffle-edged chiffon and straight, slim satin tunics that looked best over pants.

Quilted Lapses

His favorite evening jacket was a longish velvet one with quilted satin lapsels, a straight, line-for-line

copy of men's lounging jackets. Saint Laurent ended on a strong sari note, including lots of swirling, ruffled skirts worn over satin minis.

As usual, Saint Laurent's choice of accessories was precise and closely co-ordinated. All bags, from fur satchels to black velvet candy boxes, were worn gaudy style. Both Lagerfeld and Saint Laurent should be given a vote of thanks by the glove industry for showing honest-to-goodness gauntlet gloves as well as shoulder-hip, satin evening ones.

In keeping with those spooky evening styles, the hats were wild, iridescent cock-feather concoctions and jewelry was big, a colorful cross of Malta or multicolor crystal—and Alexandre finished gilding the lily by sticking giant orchids in all the evening hairdos.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 11 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Pretty Baby" is Louis Malle's "almost incredibly romantic, autumnally beautiful movie that looks at life in a Storyville whorehouse with the unsurpassed curiosity and boredom of a child who's never known anything else," Vincent Canby says. The child is played by Brooke Shields, but the film is "not about child prostitution, nor is it pornographic." It's about the last days of one of America's most notorious red light districts. Also in the cast is Keith Carradine as the photographer Bellocq, who "gives a haunted and haunting performance." Canby says Malle uses Miss Shields "brilliantly" in this "most

Movies in Paris

Style and 'Saturday Night Fever'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 11 (IHT)—Several recent Hollywood films, flying the Atlantic on the wings of gaudy publicity, have made crash landings in Europe, and the European spectator is becoming increasingly suspicious of the "bogus big."

"Saturday Night Fever" (at the Normandie, the St. Michel and the Odeon in English) is a happy exception. It arrived Oscarless and starless, but it is the best seller of the current cinema crop in the United States, and it is likely to duplicate this record abroad. You may hear its quality disputed, but try to get in.

The secret of its success is easily explained. It is fresh, risky and funny and abounds with contagious zest. It is free from pretense. What it sets out to do, it accomplishes with verve and a dash of style. What it has to say may not be startling news, but it is stated without sanctimonious to-do and is true.

"The most peaceful life has its witch's sabbath when our souls fly off to their secret haunts," proclaims Imperia in Benavente's play, "La Noche del Sábado." "We put up with days and days of boredom for that hour of possession. Our souls fly away, some to their dreams, others to vice, and some to love, toward anything so long as it is far from our lives, our real lives."

This description of escapism is illustrated vividly, if in humble terms, by John Badham in this film. Tony Manero, 19, is tall, dark and nervously energetic. The son of Italian immigrants, he is a counter-jumper in a Brooklyn paint shop. The hours are long and his tasks are commonplace, but come Saturday night he puts on a fancy shirt and tight pants to execute his improvised dance steps at a local

disco. This cutting of capers on a cabaret floor to the admiration of the assembled is the sole consolation of his otherwise colorless week.

The Monotony

His dreary existence and its monotony is also illustrated candidly but not too oppressively. His father is unemployed, and the economic pinch is felt at home. A brother, to his parents' grief, has abandoned his studies for the priesthood. The neighborhood Italian boys enlist Tony for battles with the invading aliens. But his interests lie elsewhere. He likes the girls, but what he really wants is a spry dance partner. He finds this treasure in a snooty typist, also from Brooklyn, who works in a Madison Avenue theatrical agency. They agree to leave love out of their relationship and concentrate on perfecting their dance routines, but Cupid will not be rejected.

That is all there is, but in inventive hands it is quite sufficient as a springboard for a vastly amusing movie, one that is half milieu study and half musical. Throughout its course—even in its more prosaic moments—the incessant beat of smoldering excitement sounds, indicating the rise of temperature as the longed-for fiesta approaches. This insinuating throb is strongly accented by the accompanying score, composed and rendered by the Bee Gees.

The film introduces a star of the future in the person of John Travolta, who receives feature billing. The young find his sensuous hip-wriggling and fancy steps irresistible and he is an engaging addition to the gallery of familiar screen faces, simpatico and here an able actor. He seems to be at once a replacement for Elvis Presley and the lost Latin lover. Karen Lynn Gorney, also a promoted novice, is another pleasing newcomer as the affected chick who draws her beau from his non-U habitat to Manhattan.

"The Killing of a Chinese Bookie" (at the Marignan and the Luxembourg in English) is a tale of the Los Angeles underworld told by its director, John Cassavetes, in the neo-realistic manner. The story, which might have been related graphically by Hemingway in a half a dozen pages, has been stretched to the snapping point.

Violent staccato cuttings alternate with long drawn-out interludes. One especially slowpoke scene is that in which a nightclub proprietor, auditioning a stupor candidate, is surprised by his jealous mistress. The ensuing squabble is made doubly depressing, not by its length but by the

John Travolta, the star of "Saturday Night Fever."



mournful wailing of a phonograph record.

The scenario has no surprises. A cabaret owner unable to meet his gambling debts is charged by his crooked creditors to liquidate one of their rivals, a Chinese gangland czar. The debtor commits the stipulated murder and is then in danger of being bumped off to halt the subsequent investigation. It is childish stuff.

Ben Gazzara, a reliable actor,

can do little but look worried as he attempts to maintain his cool. The gangsters are the regulation screen badmen and the cabaret girls might be cabaret girls. There is also a foolish comic who, sporting a magician's cloak, drones imbecile ditties. Instead of caricaturing a cheap honky-tonk show, Cassavetes submits it in full. The dialogue sounds as though it were being invented on the spot. The director experimented with such an innovation in an early try. The experiment proved that few actors have Sacha Guitry's or Lonsdale's gift for thinking up saucy lines.

Mary Lee Settle
Wins U.S. Book
Award for Novel

NEW YORK, April 11 (NHT)—Mary Lee Settle has won the National Book Award in the fiction category for her eighth novel, "Blood Tie" (Houghton, Mifflin), which concerns a group of expatriate Americans and Europeans in a Turkish coastal town.

In the contemporary-thought division, the winner was Gloria Emerson for "Winners and Losers: Battles, Retreats, Gains, Losses and Ruins From a Long War" (Random House). Miss Emerson's outspoken anti-war book conveys the effect of Vietnam on the American people, at home and overseas, as well as on herself as a former foreign correspondent for The New York Times in Europe, Africa and Vietnam.

W. Jackson Bate won the biography award for "Samuel Johnson" (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

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Fissionable Economics

Relations between the United States and NATO have been troubled, recently, by the hassle over the neutron bomb. The European group, with justice, accuses President Carter of shilly-shallying on the issue; Washington, with equal justice, accuses the Europeans of seeking to saddle the United States with full responsibility for the use, abuse or nonuse of the controversial missile.

But while any nuclear weapons has great potential for trouble, for allies as well as enemies, the most fissionable element in NATO is neither Enhanced Radiation nor Cyprus. Rather, it is economics, as the recent meeting of the Common Market in Copenhagen demonstrated. For there enough heat was generated over financial and trade relations between the United States and Western Europe to demonstrate that the dollar may be more immediately important to the Common Market than nuclear weapons are to NATO.

As in the quarrel over the neutron bomb, there are demonstrable faults of logic on both sides. Washington wanted West Germany to stimulate its thriving but somewhat sleepy economy; Europe wanted the United States to take the lead in working toward recovery. In other words, West Germany didn't really want Mr. Carter's lead and Mr. Carter was in no position to demonstrate how Bonn was to follow that lead without risking the inflation that ravaged Germany after two world wars.

Moreover, Europe wants the United States to adopt a strong energy control policy—but

it does not want to accept the conditions Congress is imposing on shipments of nuclear fuel abroad. Washington hopes these conditions will reduce the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation; Europe fears they will hamper sales of nuclear plants, or increase its dependence on imported reactor fuels.

These issues should not be critical enough to weaken the common cause for which NATO exists—the protection of the Atlantic Alliance. And with the return of the Soviet Union to a good deal of Cold War rhetoric, as well as its adventures in Africa and its huge investment in arms, the idea that emerged in recent years of the dominance of economic considerations over strategic concerns has been definitely weakened. Nevertheless, for an industrial society which is hampered by unemployment, lack of growth and persistent inflation, and which confronts increasing pressure from the developing countries whence its raw materials come and where its markets are, figures of trade may be more urgent than tallies of armaments. This could seriously affect NATO.

So when the Common Market meets the United States at the Conference of Industrialized States in Bonn this summer it is to be hoped that both will be more concerned to produce constructive answers than to pose embarrassing questions for one another. Their concerns, both for economic progress and strategic security, are really the same; they need one another for both—and the world needs them. They—and it—cannot afford to be fissioned by economics.

Counting the Losses in Manila

Alas for Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Philippines. He could not have a fair election and still preserve the myth that he enjoys overwhelming popular support. Three times since he imposed martial law in 1972, Filipinos have dutifully acclaimed him in no-choice referendums. In Friday's parliamentary election, however, voters in Manila could cast ballots for opposition candidates. So many seem to have done so that the government election commission which proclaimed a pro-Marcos landslide has not dared to publish the results.

The commission's prudence seems justified. Correspondents have reported rampant ballot-counting fraud. Opposition poll-watchers were barred. Fox Butterfield, of this newspaper, managed to slip into one voting place and observed tally clerks not even bothering to count the ballots before recording all votes for the government candidates; once discovered he was shoved down a flight of stairs. Police broke up a peaceful post-election protest march, letting the world see its 78-year-old leader, a distinguished former senator, being carted off to prison.

The opposition party faced nearly insuperable handicaps. The Philippine press did not report its rallies. Marcos's party spent much more money. The opposition leader, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, fought the campaign from a jail cell. Thus limited, the opposition chose to contest only 21 of 200 seats, all in Manila. Aquino says he has won a "moral victory," and so, perhaps, he has in compelling Marcos even to go through the motions of an election.

Marcos seems to have staged the election primarily with an eye to the United States. At a time when he is asking for substantial aid, he wanted to show Washington, concerned with human rights, that he could play by the democratic rules that characterized Philippine politics before he took over. Indeed, had he risked a fair election, he might even have done passably well: During the 45 days preceding the vote, the regime showered benefits on Manila government workers, teachers, and slum-dwellers. Yet, in the end, Marcos could not trust the voters.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Biting the Ventriloquist

Though some people may see this [Chief Matanzima's action in breaking off Transkei's relations with South Africa] as a case of the dummy biting the ventriloquist, the gesture is likely to have wider significance (anyway, such bites can be painful). For South Africa's choice in Namibia lies between creating a state like Transkei which no member of the United Nations will recognize and possibly to invoke selective economic sanctions thereby, or to accept the Western plan under which a Marxist-leaning SWAPO leadership might well be ushered to victory and to quick recognition as the absolute masters of the new state. To add to South Africa's worries, the internal settlement in Rhodesia, which Pretoria backs in its own best interests, is under severe strain, from inside and from abroad. South Africa may be able to claim that if the Transkei can so flaunt its sovereignty, a Namibia under Mr. Mudge's Turnhalle Alliance would be no steeper Bantustan either. Were Chief Kapuuo still on the scene this might make sense, but the murder squad which removed him, much to the convenience of SWAPO, has prevented it. Chief Matanzima's gesture helps to show white South Africans that the whole Bantustan or separate development policy stands on sand. Either they keep scrupulously out of Transkei and risk becoming an international stamping ground or they move in and show

its sovereignty is the sham the West avers. The West needs a settlement in Namibia which is acceptable to the UN guidelines and avoids the quagmire of sanctions but does not install the sort of SWAPO dictatorship of the black proletariat which Mr. Nujoma is reported to be demanding.

—From the Times (London).

Power Vacuum in Africa

Black Africa is weak, for when the colonial powers withdrew they left a vacuum. It would be nice if the Africans were to fill that vacuum themselves, with selected help from outsiders of their own choice, but things have not yet reached that stage, and because black Africa is weak it finds itself in a predicament. Thus, even neutral Africans regard Washington's constant pandering to "progressive" forces on the continent as so much weakness, and the same applies to rhetorical, wavering "warnings" to Cuba and Moscow. The United States surely cannot allow "Africa for the Africans" to come to mean abandoning the continent to the Soviets and their Cuban mercenaries. It would be tragic if the confrontation the United States now seems so desperately to be trying to avoid were to come about in any case at a later stage but with the dice loaded because America had, in the meantime, failed to offer a credible alternative to Soviet influence.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1903

LONDON—The British House of Commons discussed on Tuesday night for exactly one hour, and without the possibility of a division, the question of relieving members from expense and giving them a reasonable remuneration for their services. The session was lively but inconclusive as the House of Commons did not get an opportunity to pronounce an opinion on whether they should or should not be paid.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1928

LOS ANGELES—Life probably exists on Mars and may extend to dozens, hundreds or thousands of other worlds, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, professor of research astronomy at Princeton University, declared in an address before students at the University of California here this week. "If living beings exist on other worlds, they have probably reached a stage of advancement billions of years ahead of our own."



Unity Is Barred in Workers' Paradise

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—In an article in these columns, I recounted the vicissitudes of the first free Soviet labor union, "Soviet Workers Union" (IHT, Feb. 8)—a slogan and a program all in one. Today, it would be too restrictive, at least geographically.

In these last few weeks in Poland, police have been carrying out a series of unusual raids that have been perfectly coordinated and timed simultaneously in several cities separated by hundreds of kilometers. And they have been aimed at new targets.

The first of these raids were directed against students and professors participating in the independent university founded by 60 intellectuals to complement the official network of education and to enable the youth of Poland to become aware of its historical traditions.

of incidents that have frightened the government. Above all, the call for an independent union, which is not new in Poland and which is one of the first indications of a serious crisis between the state and the workers. Each time the workers have rebelled under this regime (1956, 1970, 1976) one of their first demands was for a labor union independent of the Communist party.

Clash

In December, 1970, Communist party chief Giersek was forced to negotiate with an elected workers' committee to bring an end to the strikes in Szczecin after a violent clash at the shipyards.

Furthermore, a similar appeal for an independent union was

launched in the Soviet Union and in Bulgaria. The political effect of any sort of collaboration between the leaders of independent unions in these three Communist countries would be far greater than the sum total of influence of each of these groups—within those countries and beyond their borders.

All the groups, the Soviet, Bulgarian and Polish organizations, have sought recognition or some gesture of solidarity from the free labor unions of the world. According to a Polish activist, "a high-ranking delegation from the Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels regularly travels to Tunisia and elsewhere to help persecuted worker leaders there. Why does not this organization show interest or

plan some sort of investigation about what is going on in Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?"

Polish police have been spurred to action by another overwhelming concern: The specter of a united front among the various rights groups, guided by intellectuals and independent labor unions.

"The state fears, above all, the realization of the slogan, 'Workers of the world, unite!'" an observer in Warsaw confided recently. "As everyone knows," he continued, "that slogan was dreamed up by an intellectual and has yet to be realized by workers."

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Inching Along

Carolyn Pfaff (IHT, March 29) is wrong when she says that the length of the cricket pitch in Australia has been changed under metemorphosis, but right in all her other comments. She should have said, perhaps, the length of the world-famous Melbourne Cup race was changed by a few yards to please the metemorphosis fanatics, thus immediately invalidating 110 years of racing statistics.

The same intemperate craziness of messianism armed with a newfound religion has created havoc in Australia. The dangerous thing about metemorphosis is that, since it gives the illusion of progress without involving governments in special outlays or hard thinking, it is particularly attractive to politicians. But John Gorton, the prime minister at the time metemorphosis was first introduced, has not admitted that the senate committee he set up was supposed to examine the issues, not introduce metemorphosis. The committee, because of faulty drafting of its brief, took the other view, and by then it was too late.

Australians have never been interested in metemorphosis. To change our road signs and "petrol bowsers" has not resulted in one further export order (indeed many of our traditional markets trade happily with us in imperial measures, and prefer them), decreased road casualties, increased driving times between Melbourne and Sydney or made a single one of the 13 million Australians happier.

Indeed metemorphosis has made them a lot unhappier, and greatly increased the burdens of life for the older generations in particular, and it has added greatly to costs in all areas, especially building. Because Australians have adopted a "civil disobedience" attitude to metemorphosis, it has recently been announced that legal penalties will be applied where the old terms are used. This despite the promise, 10 years ago, that all metric transformation would be voluntary!

Britons and Americans, be warned in time!

STEPHEN MURRAY-SMITH.

Eritrea Strife

Re the article on Cuban units fighting in Eritrea (IHT April 3) by Murray Marder:

The author's opinion that "the war in Eritrea is a clearly a civil war" is erroneous and has no place in a piece of factual reporting. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia only in 1952, on the basis of a U.S.-sponsored resolution of the United Nations. In 1962—only 16 years ago—the Haile Selassie regime unilaterally annexed Eritrea against the wishes of the Eritrean people, and declared it the "14th province of the Ethiopian Empire."

The Eritrean people have long been the victims of colonial and imperialist designs due to the strategic position of their country. They are manifestly different from the people of Ethiopia and do not wish to be ruled by them. "These unfortunate people," as President Carter referred to them in a recent speech, far from being engaged in a civil war as Mr. Marder would have us believe, are fighting for self-determination and liberation from foreign aggression.

The West turned a blind eye to Haile Selassie's attempts to suppress the Eritrean liberation struggle and seems ready to do likewise

while Col. Megistu conducts a genocidal war to fulfill his ambition to reimpose Ethiopian rule on the Eritrean people. For the West to stand by and watch the ruthless attempt at the reimposition of that rule is to condone the re-establishment of imperialism and the deprivation of the human rights of the Eritrean people.

ANN McSTRAVICK.

Moscow Replies

In his article "Rights" Talks a 'Festival of Fear' for Kremlin" (IHT, March 24) Leopold Unger says: "It was evident to them [dissidents] that the Belgrade talks were not called for the sole benefit of dissidents." But, as you read the article further, you involuntarily ask yourself: Is it so clear to the author himself?

Indeed, throughout the article he manages not to mention either problems of military detente in Europe, or scientific and economic cooperation between countries of that continent, or other questions that were discussed in Belgrade.

A reader who did not follow the meeting regularly enough would ask a legitimate question after Unger's article: Did the diplomats of 35 countries spend more than four months in Belgrade only to ensure conditions for so-called "dissidents?"

This almost morbid obsession with concern for a small handful of people who, incidentally, are threatened with nothing if they do not violate the laws of their countries, could be left on the conscience of the author if Mr. Unger's approach to the Belgrade results was not so typical of the majority of articles in the Western press and if it did not reflect the positions of official circles in some Western countries.

In Belgrade a number of NATO countries led by the United States made every effort to wrest from the ten principles of Helsinki, which the participating countries undertook to be guided by in their relations and each of which has equal force, only one relating to human rights and to confine all the meetings to discussing it. The Soviet Union never objected to discussion of this problem, but not in the form of interference in the internal affairs of states, as some participants in the meeting tried to do. According to their designs, Belgrade was probably to have gone down in history as the place of another battle in the "psychological war" between East and West, not as a symbol of the new stage in the development of European cooperation and promotion of security on the continent.

Needless to say, this approach was given a fitting rebuff by the socialist countries attending the meeting. And here one cannot but agree with the author of the article in your newspaper who says that in Belgrade "the talks were not in the least a triumph of Western diplomacy." And although in revenge for their failure the enemies of European security managed to block major decisions in military detente and economic cooperation in Europe, the meeting nevertheless reached its main goal. It demonstrated the determination of the European peoples to continue along the road started in Helsinki and leading to wider cooperation and better security and to the limitation of the arms race.

And it seems to me that in vain

does Leopold Unger hope for revenge in Madrid. Champions of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries will hardly have any "triumph" in Madrid if they pursue there the same line as in Belgrade.

EVGENY RUDKOVSKY.

Novosti Press.

Moscow.

Blow Your Mind

The present discussion about the pros and cons of the neutron bomb reminds me forcibly of similar arguments during World War II about a little-publicized weapon, the ultrasonic. It appeared that this was proven by the Allies to be technically feasible, but was only used experimentally on cattle. The high-pitched sound emitted by the projectile was inaudible to human beings, but their brains and that of all other animals would burst fatally in an area where the sound was deployed, and it was doubtful if any protection could be provided.

Perhaps it speaks well for the leading powers that their armies were tactically discarded from their armories, though it may possibly still have some rating in strategic diplomacy.

As a lifelong pacifist I would hope that on humanitarian grounds all such destructive inventions will come to be outlawed by mankind before they bring our history to a terrible end.

WALTER ROBERTS.

London.

Rhodesian Policy

Once upon a time U.S. concepts of morality led to the invention of the "shotgun marriage."

Now, by insisting that even a majority-backed government in Rhodesia is unacceptable so long as a bunch of gunmen are not allowed to dictate its composition, U.S. morality seems to have invented "machine gun democracy."

A.D. SIMONS.

Fancy, Switzerland.

Omnipotence?

The Washington Post's editorial on "Judicial Omnipotence" (IHT, April 1-2) was indeed well-merited. One wonders what would have been the verdict of the Supreme Court had this case concerned a 15-year-old male sterilized without his knowledge. Or does one?

PEGGY FENN.

Geneva.

Begin Stays In Control Of Majority

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM—"We win all the arguments, but we lose all the votes." Abba Eban, Israel's former foreign minister who is now in opposition, remarked to me the other day as we chatted in the Knesset.

The complaint was overheard by Prime Minister Begin's chief assistant, Yehiel Kadishai. "Long live the majority!" he chuckled.

That exchange expresses exactly political conditions here in Israel. Despite many signs of weakness, Mr. Begin is firmly in control of his parliamentary majority, and hence of his government and the country.

Forces for fragmentation, to be sure, abound in the Begin regime. His parliamentary majority (with 78 out of 120 seats in the Knesset) comprises six different parties which are at odds on many issues. Four of the parties (the Liberals, the Democratic Movement for Change and two religious factions) do not even share the enthusiasm of Begin and his own Herut party for Jewish settlements in occupied territory and for Israeli control over all the occupied territory west of the Jordan River.

Rifts

The party rifts inside the majority are complemented by personal rivalries. Two shining military figures—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman—have far more popular appeal than Begin, and entertain notions of sitting in his seat as prime minister. They are both less hawkish, at least in tone, than he is on settlements and the West Bank.

The official opposition (with 42 votes of which the Labor party has 32) runs athwart the government at its chief point of division—the settlements and the West Bank. For the first time in Israeli history, the political battle line is drawn around the issue of occupied territory with a considerable faction of the Knesset (56 of the 120 members by one authoritative count) favoring a more dovish line than the government.

Moreover, dovish opposition finds resonance in a peace movement. Some 30,000 Israelis, led by decorated war veterans, met in Tel Aviv a week ago Saturday to demonstrate for "peace now." Their chief message was that the Begin government should make territorial concessions rather than risk the chance for a settlement with Egypt. But Israel is the last refuge of organized party politics. So when you put all these discordant elements together and shake them up, what comes out is not an explosive mixture but more of the Begin government. The dissident parties in the majority, many of whom have always run under Begin's standard at the polls, preferred to work from within rather than break openly and precipitate an election.

The two heroes—Dayan and Weizman—are so much at odds personally that each tends to cancel the moves of the other. Neither has a party following, and each can be—and has been—politically isolated. The Labor opposition, as its leader Shimon Peres told me, prefers that peace be made by hawks rather than doves. "The government can bring a settlement more quickly and with less internal dissension than we can," Mr. Peres said. "We're in no hurry to come back to office."

Groundswell?

Even the peace movement is problematical. "It could be the beginning of a groundswell," Liava Eliaz, a leading dove who helped to organize the Tel Aviv demonstration, told me. "But the demonstrators are in the lead group that is not in touch with the blue-collar workers. The movement could easily fizzle."

In these conditions, Begin holds the country firmly in his grasp. A policy of trying to force him from power—which some of those around President Carter undoubtedly favor—is certain to backfire. A policy of driving wedges between the Prime Minister and the other government figures—which President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is now following—cannot succeed.

For better or worse, accordingly, the current peace efforts have to be worked through a government dominated by Begin. It may not be all for the worse. When I interviewed the Prime Minister the other day, it seemed clear to me that he was over the period of bitter feeling and remorse occasioned by his recent trip to Washington. He seemed in good spirits, talked in moderate terms, and looked not backwards but towards the future.

Guth Hits Growth Aim Of Summit

Deutsche Bank Head Doubts Money Plan

FRANKFURT, April 10 (AP)—Wilfried Guth, co-chairman of West Germany's largest bank, said today he doubted that a European solution to the dollar problem could be found or that West Germany and the Common Market could meet growth goals as agreed to at the recent EEC summit in Copenhagen.

The problem of the dollar's continued decline can not be solved by the formation of a European currency bloc, said Mr. Guth, managing director of Deutsche Bank, referring to reports that EEC officials are considering a new monetary arrangement under which currencies would be loosely linked in a system similar to the existing dollar zone.

"The Deutsche mark cannot replace the dollar as a reserve currency—the dollar problem can only be solved in Washington," Mr. Guth said.

No Easy Way Out

It is clear that the United States now wishes to strengthen the dollar, in contrast to 1977, Mr. Guth said, although he warned "there is no easy way out." He sees little chance for a quick turnaround in the U.S. trade deficit but stressed that the country should not resign itself to a weak dollar, or the dollar will drop even further.

Mr. Guth was skeptical of recent suggestions for U.S. gold sales or long-term bond issues to finance its current account deficit. "One can't restore lack of faith in a currency with a bond issue," he said. However, if greater trust in the dollar results from the July summit to be held in Bonn, such a bond issue could be helpful, he added.

On growth, Mr. Guth said West Germany will certainly not achieve more than its officially targeted 3.5 percent real growth in 1978 and probably will not even reach that. He was also extremely skeptical that the EEC would reach its target of 4.5 percent real growth by mid-1979, as agreed at the summit.

"Too much is being asked" of the last refuge of the West German economy, he said. The psychological and material impact of recent strikes in West Germany, as well as the sharp appreciation of the Deutsche mark, the Regim has generally negated government measures last year to stimulate the economy. The country's exports are likely to expand only 4 percent in real terms this year, or less than the 1977 rate for world trade of 5 percent, according to Mr. Guth said.

Regarding the July summit, he said he hoped officials should take other steps not to build up market expectations and avoid the "big-cannon" approach that preceded the Washington-Bonn agreement March 13.

He said that the summit offers an opportunity for a Europe-U.S. linkage to solve the dollar problem and added that the summit's goals should be:

- Rejection of protectionist measures and capital controls.
- Maintenance of a strong stand against inflation.
- Reduction of obstacles to growth through encouragement of private investment.

EEC Rejects Tariff Plans Of U.S., Japan for 1980s

GENEVA, April 11 (AP)—The European Economic Community today rejected as inadequate proposals by the United States and Japan to reduce their tariffs on industrial goods for the 1980s in talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sir Roy Demman, the EEC commission's director general for external affairs, said the U.S. and Japanese offers do not measure up to the EEC's proposals. He said that the two countries had agreed to consider the community's request that they improve the offers, but he added that if new proposals were not forthcoming, the EEC had the option of scaling down its own offer.

Ninety-seven countries accounting for more than 80 percent of world trade are taking part in the current GATT talks, known as the Tokyo Round. Sir Roy was in Geneva for two days of talks with U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss and Japan's Minister of State for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba.

Sir Roy said the meetings showed that there was a "reasonable prospect" for an agreement on a comprehensive outline by mid-July.

Short of 40%

However, he said that Japan's offers fell far short of the average 40-percent cut in industrial tariffs that had been agreed to informally by the EEC, Japan and the United States. He explained that Japan used duty levels in 1972—higher than current rates—as a base for cuts in tariffs. He said that if present tariffs were cut in line with current proposals, the duties would drop only 18 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cutler-Hammer Wounded by 2 Firms

Cutler-Hammer, a Milwaukee electronics company, is being wooed by the giant Koppers Co. and the small Tyco Laboratories. Koppers—as a result of a friendly deal with Cutler—is likely to wind up as major stockholder, with Tyco having to be content with a big windfall profit. Cutler has already sold Koppers 650,000 shares of a new preferred—convertible into the same amount of common—or about 9.1 percent of the common stock outstanding. Koppers paid \$45 a share, or \$29.25 million—roughly a 30-percent premium over the price of the stock a few days before the deal became known. Koppers is seeking "a minimum of at least 20-percent ownership as soon as it is reasonably possible." Assuming Koppers pays \$45 a share for the rest of its 20-percent goal, its stake would represent an investment approaching \$30 million. Tyco, a diversified electronics company, last month purchased 506,400 shares, or about 8.5 percent of Cutler as an investment. Cutler says it was notified last Friday that Tyco had bought 225,400 additional shares, raising its stake to around 12 percent. If Tyco sells its holdings at \$45 a share it might show a windfall profit of as much as \$7.5 million.

Rohm & Haas Sees Sluggish Recovery

Rohm & Haas is "getting back to the gritty-gritty of our business" after eliminating most of its fibers operations and expects a year of sluggish recovery, Lawrence Wilson, group vice-president, reports. But he says the company is at least two to three years away from restoring profits to 1974 levels, when net earnings equaled 10 percent of assets. This year earnings are expected to amount to 6 or 7 percent of assets. "We hope to make a healthy step back this year but we still have some big steps ahead" he said. Rohm & Haas expects to report that first-quarter net income matched or surpassed "by a little" the operating in-

come of \$11.9 million, or 93 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. However, first-quarter net will "definitely surpass" the final net of \$11.2 million, or 87 cents a share, in the year-ago quarter. He projects that 1978 net income will rise above \$30 million, or \$4 a share, compared to 1977 net of \$43.2 million, or \$3.37 a share.

FTC Seeks Du Pont Divestiture

The Federal Trade Commission, alleging that Du Pont has tried to monopolize production of a pigment used to whiten paint, plastic and other products, is seeking divestiture of two Du Pont plants that produce titanium dioxide and royalty-free licensing of technology used by the company in producing the pigment. Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro says: "The complaint is wholly without basis. There are six manufacturers of titanium dioxide and Du Pont has become the leading producer in this industry as the result of proprietary technology developed by the company in the 1950s." He adds that the company will ask the FTC to expedite a hearing on the complaint. Du Pont accounts for more than 40 percent of U.S. production of titanium dioxide, which was valued in 1976 at more than \$600 million, according to the FTC.

Chrysler Sells Interest in Turkey

Chrysler has sold its majority interest in a Turkish company to Turkish shareholders. The concern, Chrysler Sanayi, made trucks adapted from Dodge models. It will continue to assemble those models as a licensee. Chrysler Sanayi was formed in 1962. Three Turkish distributors of Chrysler products who owned 40 percent of the shares took over the 60 percent owned by Chrysler effective April 7. Chrysler did not give a sale price or any other terms or say why the transaction occurred.

Zaire Seen Buyer in London Mart

Copper States Cut Output to Lift Prices

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Zaire, one of the world's biggest copper producers, is planning to

buy between 60,000 and 75,000 metric tons of the metal on the London Metal Exchange (LME), producing nation sources say.

The move is part of a plan by Zaire, Zambia and Peru to boost the sagging prices for copper. The metal accounts for a large part of their foreign-currency earnings but is in substantial surplus globally. The crux of the plan calls for the three nations to reduce output this year by 15 percent from 1977 levels.

The effectiveness of the plan is open to some doubt, though. Peru's reduction is "meaningless" one producer-source says, because its cut is based on capacity rather than production figures. "This means Peru is in a position to increase exports even though it is cutting production," one close observer says.

Zaire will reduce its production by 15 percent, the sources say, but to avoid declaring "force majeure"—or circumstances beyond its control—Zaire will purchase copper on the LME to avoid short-shipping its customers. Metal exchange warehouses are filled with more than 570,000 metric tons of copper.

According to some trade and producer sources in Europe, Zaire already has entered the London market, possibly with financial backing from its Belgian associates. Zambia's declaration of force majeure and Zaire's buying have contributed to a sharp price increase for copper in recent weeks, analysts say.

"The price rise has been caused by several factors," explains Bruce Leeming, a director of Rudolf Wolff Co., an LME-member firm, but the situation in central Africa has probably been the most important.

Some confusion remains about Zambia's intentions to cutback, however, other trade sources say. The questions are whether cuts will be in addition to those already made due to production problems and the statistical basis for the 15-percent reduction. The nation's production dropped 7 percent to 638,000 metric tons in 1977, according to the London-based World Bureau of Metal Statistics.

"Zambia could simply be formalizing a situation that already exists," one observer says. "On the other hand, further cutbacks could be in the pipeline."

Peru's production, meanwhile, is rising, primarily due to its new Cusimayo operation coming on stream with the assistance of a group of U.S. producers, including Phelps Dodge and Asarco. Peru's output jumped 55 percent to 340,000 metric tons last year. Producer sources say Peru is basing its cutback on a capacity figure of 430,000 tons and therefore can produce up to 365,000 tons this year, or 25,000 tons more than in 1977.

"The Peruvian cutback must be seen more as a brake on the rate at which the country would otherwise have increased output," one observer comments. To the extent this brake operates, open-market offers of copper are likely to be more affected than contractual deliveries, producer sources say.

Confusion over Zambia's position and the possibility of an increase in Peruvian production has given rise to some skepticism among copper analysts about the long-term effectiveness of the pro-

Sales Rise, Net Off 54% At Rio Tinto Pirelli Reports

Its Loss Widens

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters)—Rio Tinto-Zinc's net profit fell 54 percent in 1977 from the previous year to £41.9 million from £91.7 million, primarily due to the pound's appreciation, the company reported today.

Net includes an extraordinary debit of £40.4 million due to currency losses during the year. Net for 1976, however, included a credit of £36.1 million due to sterling's decline, although this was reduced by exchange losses on foreign-currency loans and other charges, the company said.

Earnings before extraordinary items rose to 32.68 pence a share from 32.34 pence.

The final dividend is six pence a share for an annual payout of 9.5 pence compared with eight pence the previous year.

Sales rose 8.9 percent to £1.82 billion from £1.67 billion. The company added that the rise in sales would have been greater except for the translation effect on overseas units' revenues.

The group's copper operations were adversely affected by the decline in prices and zinc operations were hurt by falling demand. Nearly all the group's other operations achieved increased sales as a result of higher prices.

Pirelli Loss Widens

MILAN, April 10 (AP)—Pirelli lost 5.5 billion lire (about \$6.5 million) in 1977 compared with a loss of 2 billion lire the previous year, the company said today.

The giant Italian rubber group said it will cover the loss with reserves.

Consolidated group sales rose 11 percent to 722 billion lire. The company noted, however, that the increase was chiefly due to higher prices.

ACEC Net Off 45.2%

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP)—Net profit of Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) fell 45.2 percent to 71.1 million Belgian francs (about \$22.7 million) from 129.8 million franc the previous year, the company said today.

East Debt Seen Rising 57% by OECD in 1980

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Eastern Europe's debt to the West is expected to increase 57 percent to about \$66 billion by the end of 1980 from an estimated \$42 billion at the end of last year, a 20-percent gain from the end-1976 total.

The figures, which are more indicative than actual forecasts, are contained in a report prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to be released at a later date. They do not include East Germany's debts to West Germany.

Based on assumptions of a 5-percent real annual growth for the East Europeans and 4 percent for the OECD area from 1977 through 1980, Eastern Europe's cumulative trade deficit with the West is forecast to rise from \$35 billion in 1977 to \$57.4 billion in 1980.

Assuming gross interest payments of 5 percent—probably a conservative estimate—and with no account taken of capital repayments, debt servicing requirements would add just over \$9 billion to the total debt, the report estimates.

However, with invisible earnings likely to reduce this amount by about \$4.6 billion, and allowing for gold sales of some \$2 billion, possible hard-currency loans to other socialist countries and adjustments for the effects of inflation, a range of some \$62 billion to \$68 billion would seem to be a reasonable estimate of Eastern net hard currency indebtedness at the end of 1980, it says.

Even assuming continued progress towards balanced trade in 1980, Eastern countries would still have accumulated a debt of roughly \$50 billion by the end of that year, the report concludes.

Dutch Cost of Living Up

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Reuters)—The cost of living in the Netherlands rose 0.8 percent in March, double the rate of gain reported in February, the Central Statistics Office said today. The March index, based on 1975 equalizing 100, ended the month at 118.8.

Shifts Research from Nuclear Power

U.S. Favors Substitutes For Oil, Gas in New Plan

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Though its original national energy plan is still hung up in Congress, the Carter administration is already drawing up a second proposal aimed at boosting energy supplies in the 1990s.

The new plan, which is being called "phase two" within the Energy Department, will not be completed for about a year. However, some major elements of the program will be sent to Congress by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger around May 1 to influence budget decisions for the next fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1.

Energy Department officials say the early outline will not include any calls for major new legislation, though it will require normal congressional approval of proposed budget items. Instead, it will be a proposal for the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in Energy Department funds, loan guarantees and possible small tax incentives to develop substitutes for oil and natural gas that can be used in the years between 1985 and the end of the century.

Aid to Coal Gasification, Solar Projects

Among the projects likely to be favored with federal help, according to department sources, are some large, costly demonstration plants for turning coal into a liquid or gas, the production of oil from shale deposits and the use of some methods for burning coal cleanly. Also included will be a variety of small solar energy projects.

In general, sources say, the program will try to switch the department's research and development budget away from nuclear power and other means for generating electricity and toward direct replacements for costly, dwindling supplies of oil and gas.

The administration's original energy plan, proposed a year ago, and its fiscal 1979 energy budget, proposed last January, have both been criticized in Congress as paying too little attention to the need for increasing supplies of energy, particularly substitutes for oil and natural gas.

The staff of 30 planners drawing up the phase-two program is working on the assumption that oil may cost \$25 a barrel by the late 1980s, up from \$14 at present. Thus, they reason, proposals that seem uneconomical now may be viable by then.

Prices Fall In Active NYSE Trade

Dollar Falls Broadly After Carter Speech

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower in active trading late today. Investors reversed a five-day rally using President Carter's speech on inflation and energy as an excuse for profit-taking, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 3.47 points at 770.18. The index had called briefly from a 4-point deficit earlier.

Declines led advances by about 757-to-604.

Volume totaled 24.3 million shares, down from 25.74 million yesterday.

In the foreign-exchange market, the dollar fell sharply from earlier levels as participants registered general disappointment with Mr. Carter's speech.

"Once again, he hasn't said anything," one dealer said. "What we need is more firm evidence rather than his moral suasion."

Dealers added that he did not mention specific programs, as they had hoped he would. "It was another case of trying to say the right things to everyone," another dealer said.

Another dealer noted that the speech, although stressing the need for an energy bill, once again left out a time frame. "The dollar is weakening across the board," a dealer said just before the end of the President's press conference.

On the Big Board, Cutler-Hammer was active and up two to 41. Koppers and Tyco Laboratories both have bought stock in the company. Koppers gained 1/4 to 22 1/2 and Tyco rose 1/4 to 15 1/4.

Eastman Kodak was active and gained 1/4 to 44 1/4. The company is facing another legal challenge from Berkeley Photo.

Boeing gained 1 1/2 to 36. RCA Corp., reporting improved first-quarter earnings, eased 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Boeing Aircraft rose 1/4 to 33 after the company reported higher second-quarter earnings, raised its dividend to 30 cents for 27 cents and split its stock 3-for-2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in active trading, with the market-value index up 0.08 to 132.35.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Commonwealth Oil Refining		Mellon National Corp.	
Year End 1977	1976	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	931.00	1,100.00	19.7
Loss.....	-19.5	-36.8	2.01
Loss.....	-11.1	-29.00	1.89
Int'l Paper Co.		J.P. Morgan & Co.	
1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	958.00	850.00	59.606
Profits.....	57.9	48.6	1.46
Per Share.....	1.23	1.04	59.337
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical		RCA Corp.	
1st Quarter 1978	1977	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	548.2	522.6	1,500.00
Profits.....	24.50	23.90	54.9
Per Share.....	1.20	1.18	0.72
Mead Corp.		(a) Before securities transaction	
1st Quarter 1978	1977	(b) After securities transaction	
Revenue.....	522.00	416.00	
Profits.....	20.763	19.585	
Per Share.....	0.88	0.79	



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ITC Seeks Sugar Tariffs

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) decided last yesterday to recommend new restrictions on sugar imports to President Carter. The commissioners, who last week said unanimously that current import restrictions are not adequate, proposed increased tariffs on raw sugar. But they also agreed that if the proposed tariff increase does not adequately protect the domestic sugar-price support program, the White House should then switch to mandatory import quotas.

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International Herald Tribune
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Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg
-------	------	-----	------	-----

	1994	1993	1992
45Bnk Mort	519%	191%	199%
00Basic Res	87	6%	6%

QCan Cem	8 9/16	978	978	978
5CanSo RY	836	2572	36	
QCan Cem	8 9/16	978	978	978

50FCA Int	255	250	255	+5
-----------	-----	-----	-----	----

0Mnt Trst	\$17	17	17
5Power Co	\$1234	1234	1234— W

Price Co	\$14	14	14	+ 4
RollandA	\$ 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	

Rolland B	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Royal Bnk	52 1/4	29	29 1/4 + 1/8

00 Roy Trust A	\$174	17%	174	+
00 Zellers	\$ 74	7%	74	

Total sales 247,575 shares

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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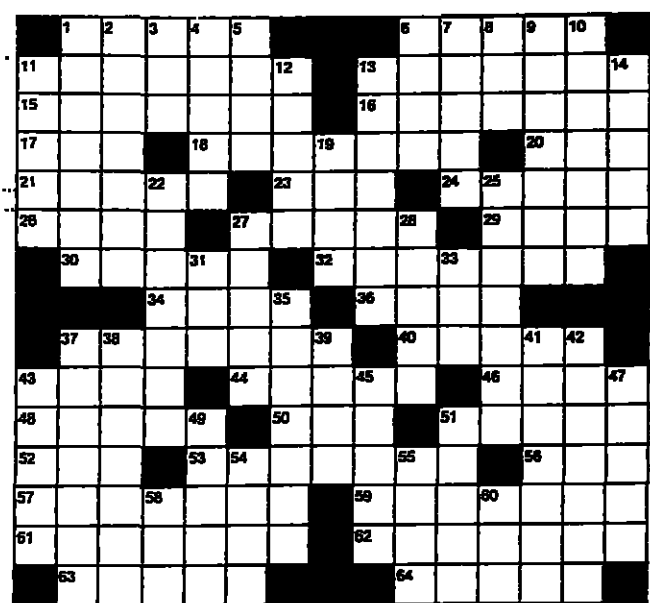
1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Costa Brava is here!
6 Cut prices drastically
11 The act of snoring
13 First-team member
15 Fabric for bed sheets
16 Share in
17 The "new" in a Churchill speech
18 "I hear lake water..."
20 Sch. affiliate
21 Friendship
23 Tarry
24 Brilliance
26 Spreads hay
27 Austrian-Italian region
29 "The ox-eyed" of Olympus
30 Beauticians, at times
32 Whatnot
34 Amphibian
36 Slide aside
37 Craves
40 Willingham's "a man"
43 Store event
44 Goes with the

DOWN

- 46 Senior citizen, in Berlin
48 Throb
49 She wrote "To Kill a Mockingbird"
51 Bane of grain
52 Honshu sash
53 Bridge over a valley
56 Stat of interest
57 Long-handled cups
59 Live together
61 Guarantees
62 Displaced persons
63 Sign inside a diner
64 Group of eight
1 — claims
2 Deceit
3 Bowlike line
4 Calabrian's land
5 Famed musical theme
6 Musial or Kenton
7 Capacious
8 Origami, e.g.
9 Office gadget
10 100 acres: Var.
11 Small herring

DOWN

- 12 Answer
13 Taps
14 Lariat
15 Reduce by degrees
22 Ugandan pests
25 Cheese named for an English village
27 Peter, Paul, Nicholas et al.
28 Constance and Louise
31 Reine's partner
33 Schnapps
35 Lower in the social status
37 Finger-painting in nursery school
38 Oval
39 Prosecuted
41 High-school subject
42 Having legendary associations
43 Fine porcelain
44 40 in tennis
47 States: Tex.
48 Turn inside out
49 The Christian —
54 Angers
55 Perry from Pennsylvania
58 Paroomasia
59 C.A.O. man

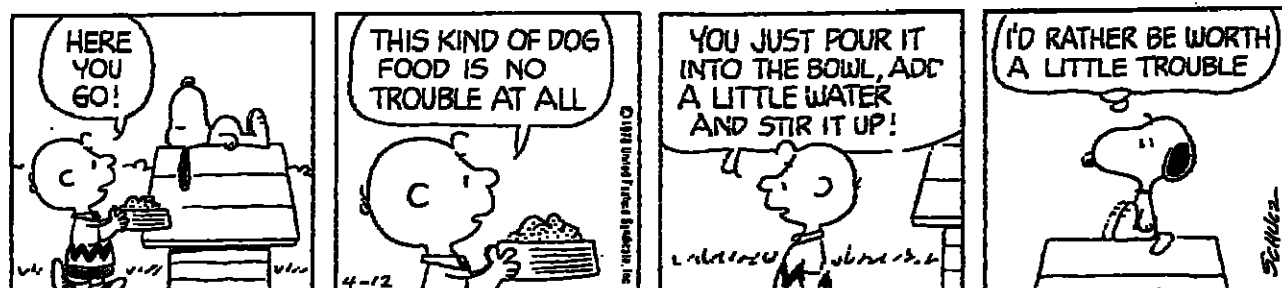
WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	14	57	clear	MADRID	9	48	overcast
AMSTERDAM	1	34	snow	MIAMI	25	77	cloudy
ANKARA	9	48	clear	MILAN	9	48	cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	clear	MONTREAL	9	48	rain
BEIRUT	18	64	clear	MOSCOW	9	48	cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	showers
BERLIN	14	57	cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	cloudy
BIRKENHEAD	13	55	snow	NICE	14	57	cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	cloudy	OSLO	7	45	variable
BUDAPEST	13	55	cloudy	PARIS	7	45	variable
CASABLANCA	14	61	cloudy	PRAGUE	14	61	showers
COPENHAGEN	8	46	clear	ROME	14	61	showers
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	showers	SOFIA	12	54	showers
DUBLIN	4	39	showers	STOCKHOLM	10	50	cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	unavailable
FLORENCE	11	52	stormy	TEL AVIV	21	70	cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	overcast	TUNIS	22	72	clear
GENEVA	14	43	overcast	VIENTIANE	19	66	clear
HELSINKI	8	46	overcast	WARSAW	14	61	overcast
ISTANBUL	7	45	clear	WASHINGTON	17	63	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	cloudy	ZURICH	23	73	rain
LISBON	14	57	clear				
LONDON	4	39	variable				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings USA and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

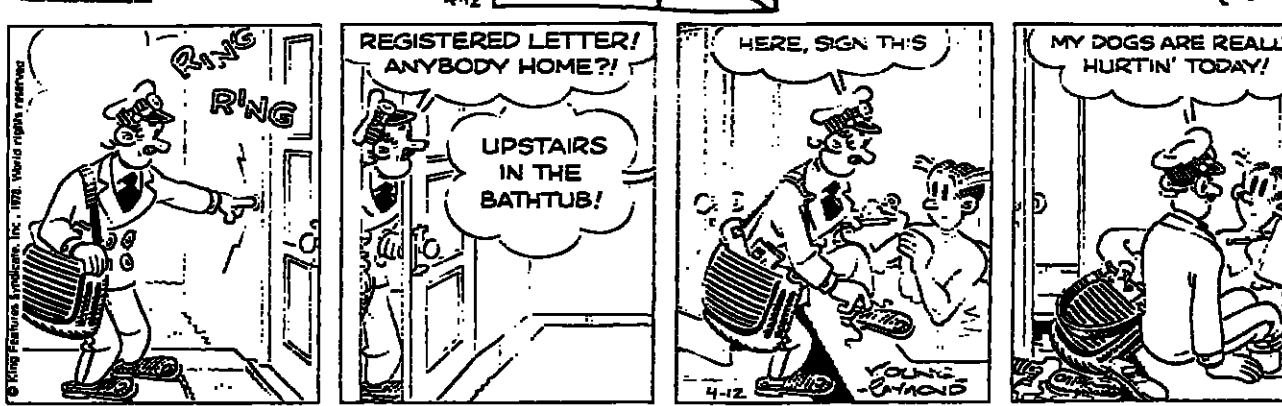
PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



B. C.



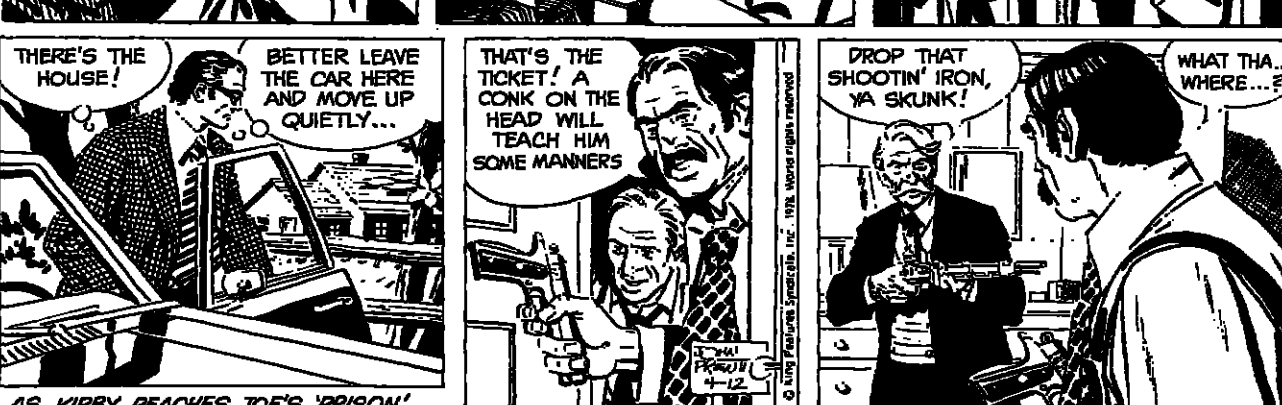
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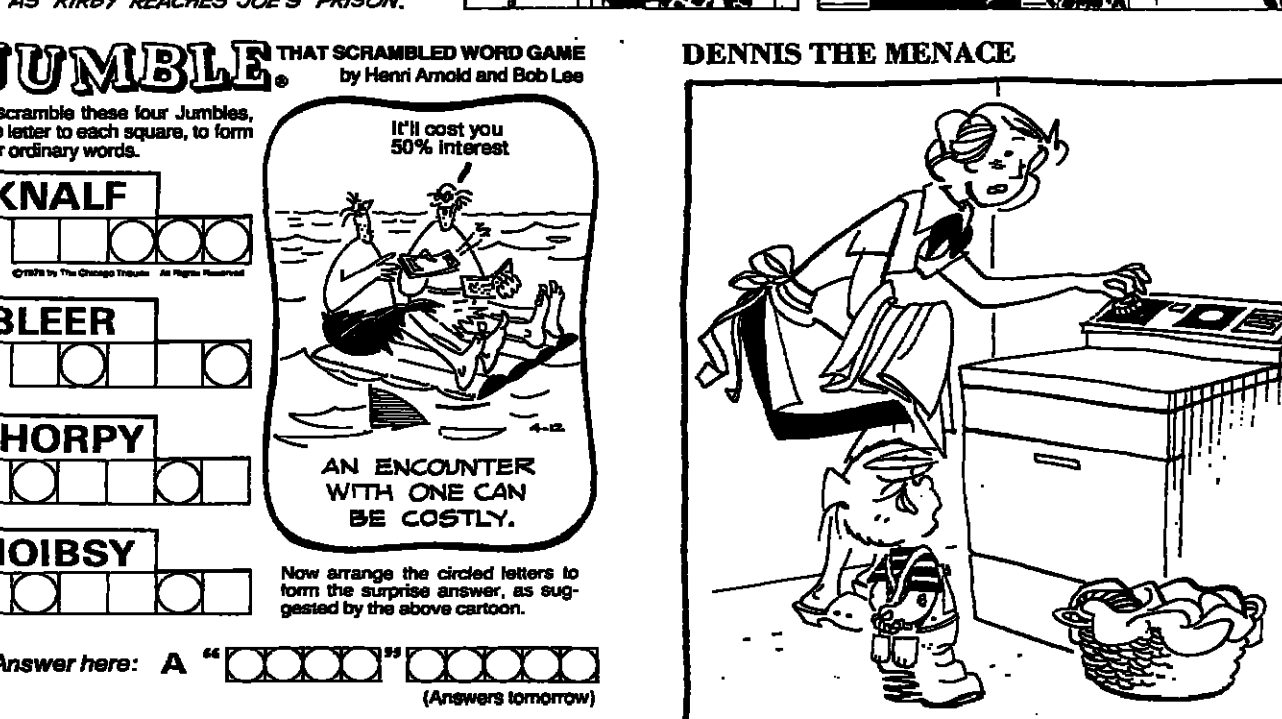
REX MORGAN



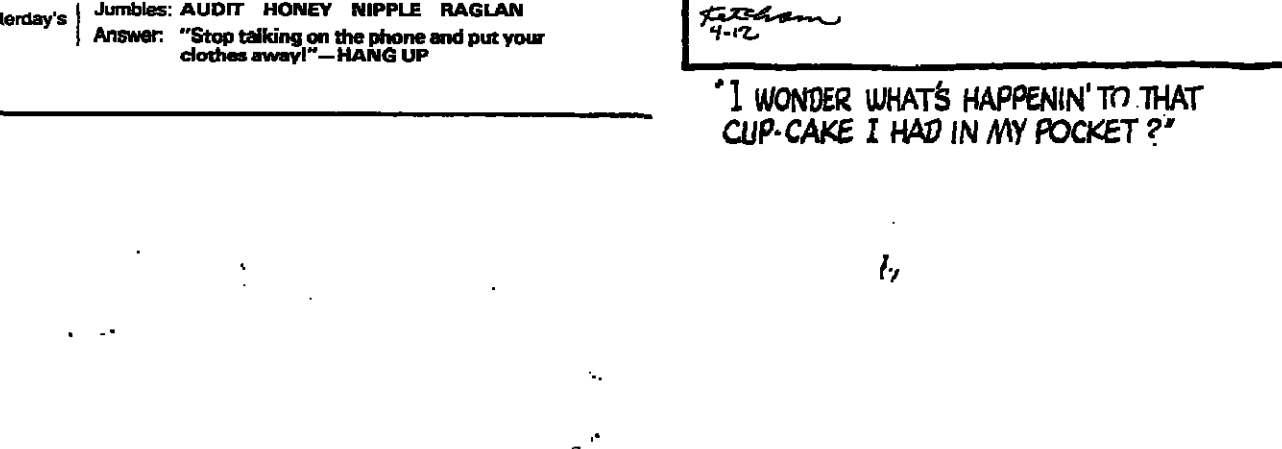
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JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

ON BECOMING AMERICAN

By Ted Morgan. Houghton Mifflin Company. 336 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by William Manchester

SANCHE DE GRAMONT, the distinguished French writer, has undergone an extraordinary transformation. He has left his homeland, become an American citizen and changed his name to Ted Morgan, an anagram of de Gramont. (He rejected, among other anagrams, Tom Dugan, Rod Magnat, Mo Dragnet and Grand Tome.) As a New Englander, I regret to report that he has chosen to settle in California, displaying that excess of zeal Talleyrand deplored in his countrymen, but perhaps it is appropriate. Among other institutions cherished by Morgan, de Gramont, are McDonald's hamburgers, shopping centers and California wines, which—*un secours!*—he prefers to French vintages.

This is electrifying, and at first flush it is inexplicable. His family has lived in France for nearly a thousand years. His *patrie* families have been hereditary dukes since 1643. He himself, until his metamorphosis, was a count. He recounted his nobility when he became an American. An immigration official in New York told him: "You're the second time I've had a had a Bourbon princess once. Tell me, what does it get you?" The newly minted Morgan said: "A corner table at the Grenouille."

That flip reply might have come from a former night rewrite man on the New York Herald Tribune. In fact, it did—the former count was a Pulitzer Prize while waiting out of the Trib's city room. As his tale unfolds, he explains that he has long ties to the United States. He lived in Washington as a child—his father was posted to the French Embassy there—and attended a White House party as a guest of Harry Hopkins's daughter. Other visits to the United States followed. In the 1950s he left the Sorbonne to become a Yale man, worked on Cape Cod as a summer waiter, and was graduated from the Columbia School of Journalism.

Thus he slowly forged an American identity. By 1961, when he was wounded while reporting on the struggle in Katanga, he was half way to Morganhood. A key incident occurred then. An American consul came to his rescue, while the French envoy ignored him. Had he but known it, that is the way of diplomats everywhere. When I was laid up while covering the Indochinese fighting in 1952, no one from the U.S. consulate appeared at my bedside, but a French official did.

No argument could have dissuaded Morgan-to-be, however. He had stars and stripes in his eyes, and still does. He recognizes America's Puritanism, voyeurism, anti-intellectualism, provincialism, exploitiveness and worship of success. But in his opinion these are offset by the country's generosity, individualism, craving for excellence and, most of all, openness. Like Erich Fromm, he believes that neurosis is a coefficient of freedom. He writes: "Anxiety is the price that must be paid for boundless opportunity...and not everyone can handle it."

This book is a tribute to the deftness with which he himself handles the transition. It should be added that the transaction was a steal for the United States, too.

William Manchester's biography of Douglas MacArthur, "American Caesar," will be published next September. *The New York Times*

Some Women Drop Pill, U.K. Study Says

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Women in the top social groups are giving up the contraceptive pill and its use is likely to decline because of fears about its long-term effects, according to a new study on family planning in Britain.

In 1975, the year of the most recent detailed survey, only 21 per cent of university-educated women were on the pill compared with 43 per cent for the sample as a whole.

"Renewed anxieties about the long-term effects of the pill, will, I predict, lead to a decrease in its use," said the author of the report, Ann Cartwright, of the Institute for Social Studies in Medical Care. She said the trend follows the pattern in Finland, where professional women were the first to start using the pill and the first to give it up.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many modern bidding conventions help to solve the problem of whether two hands will mesh well. Does a singleton face something like A-x-x, which is perfect for some assortment of lesser honors that will have very limited value?

For slam purposes, the splinter bid, or unusual jump to show a singleton or a void, solves many problems. At the part-score and game level, the diagnosis is much harder. Usually the degree of fit does not appear until the dummy comes down.

Declarer discovers, too late, that the fit is perfect and that he should bid more, or that there is considerable duplication and he has bid too much.

One specialized device that sometimes provides a quick solution is the Precision two-diamond opening. The diagrammed deal is an example.

NORTH (D)			
♠ Q J 10 9			
♥ A Q 4 3			
♦ A Q 10 9			
♣ K J 10 9			
SOUTH			
♠ A K 8 5 3			
♥ A 7 5 2			
♦ A 6 2			
♣ K J 10 9			
West and South were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
2♠	Pass	3♥	Del.
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart ace.			

IOC, Los Angeles Revise '84 Bid

Revise '84 Bid

By Kenneth Reich

MEXICO CITY, April 11 — Leaders of the International Olympic Committee and Los Angeles representatives agreed here yesterday on a series of changes in the city's bid for the 1984 Olympics.

Nonetheless, it was strongly indicated that control over costs would be left in Los Angeles's hands, as stated in the original bid.

Although the changes — which are subject to approval by the city council — were formally being moved into the city's bid — were discussed in general terms at a lengthy news conference by the U.S. Olympic Committee president, Lord Killanin, the exact texts, except in one instance, were withheld.

Mayor Tom Bradley's representatives, and the bid here, Anton Callias, repeated that they refused to provide any texts, saying it is "not a Bradley thing."

Nothing he made public until they are presented to the city council, he says, perhaps Thursday.

think any further revisions will be necessary before the IOC's general session in Athens next month at which the Games are supposed to be formally awarded. Los Angeles is the only candidate.

Killanin did note that he could not guarantee acceptance of the bid. He pointed out that it is up to the full membership of the IOC to vote on it. Many IOC members have been saying publicly that Los Angeles should be rejected and the Games opened to other bidders.

Private Meeting

As best as could be gathered from the statements made, these general agreements emerged in the five hours of closed-door discussions here:

- The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee will have general responsibility for deciding on costs and budget matters and once it is agreed in Athens what the city

No Hint on Concessions

The unwillingness of Calleja to reveal the texts, and a frequent vagueness in Killian's statements about them, made it impossible to work with any certainty what concessions city representatives might have made and that concessions might have been made to them in return.

But both the IOC and Los Angeles representatives seemed pleased with the day's work. Killian—reporting "great progress"—declared that if the city council approves what he described as 25 to 30 changes in the bid, he does not

will provide in Olympic facilities, it could not be forced to accept new demands. But Killian refused under repeated questioning to say whether this completely ruled out IOC intervention in case of disputes.

This was the one instance in which some textual language change was proposed, but he convinced and it is not clear if it was the entire applicable change decided on.

On the key question of division of television revenues and who would get the whole check for distribution to the various parties, it was agreed that roughly two-thirds of the revenues would go to Los

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—Ford Frick's finest hour came when he was president of the National League, before he became baseball commissioner.

It was early in the 1947 season, he year Jackie Robinson crossed the color line in the major leagues.

Jim Breacon, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, advised the league officials that some of his players were talking about going out on strike.

Alerted on their first visit to Brooklyn as a protest against the black man's presence, Ford sent the ring leaders a message through their employer:

"If you do this you are through, and I don't care if it wrecks the league for 10 years. You cannot do this, this is America."

That warning plus the publicity that ensued when Stanley Woodward broke the story in the New York Herald Tribune, averted the strike and silenced all who might have spoken up for Jim Crow.

There were more of these than one would suspect, and not all were players with scanty education; some of the saintliest club owners who ever ornamented the game were secretly furious at Branch Rickey for hiring Robinson).

It's a tough matter.

This was due not so much to irresolution as to the way he viewed his job. He didn't think baseball needed a house dick and didn't consider himself one. He regarded his employers as honest men capable of making their own rules and felt that he was there only to administer the rules.

When he did take firm action, it was not announced in a press release from the commissioner's office. Though the press found him always accessible, this reformed member of the press shrank from personal publicity.

Striking Contrasts

In retrospect, the low-keyed tone of his administration and his concept of the commissioner's role offer sharp contrast with the administration immediately preceding his, and with the current one. Ford's natural distaste for the spotlight was reinforced by his dislike for the strutting and posturing of his predecessor, Happy Chandler. His conduct of the office was a different as can be from the reign of today's incumbent, Bowie Kuhn.

Bowie makes up rules out of his

Instinctive Response

Ford's response to the strike threat was instinctive and immediate. In his 17 years as league president and 14 as commissioner, Ford encountered many other issues. Usually his instincts were good, but rarely did he act with such speed and vigor. It was during the time he came to the job—faced with bigotry. At least, he hardly ever did so publicly.

Ford, 83, died Saturday night in Bronxville, N.Y., where he had been living in retirement. He was a good man but he will be remembered chiefly as a reluctant leader.

As league president he tended to say, "That's not in my jurisdiction."

His own words revealed truth (No more than \$600,000 may change hands in any player transaction). He rejects the idea he doesn't want to enforce (When the Mets made a bonus agreement with Jon Matlack that fractured Major League Rule 3(a) in three places, Bowie threw out the rule and let the illegal arrangement stand.) Bowie trespasses on the league president's domain by cancelling legitimate deals between Oakland and New York, Oakland and Boston, Oakland and Texas.

Then Bowie lifts up his hand like Moses, and press releases gush from his office as water gushed from the rock that Moses wrote.

49ers' Top Running Back Wonders How He Fits In

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (UPI)—Delvin Williams, the running back who apparently has lost his place on the Los Angeles Rams, is trying to keep a low profile. It hasn't been nearly as easy.

Since the San Francisco 49ers traded Simpson in a trade with the Buffalo Bills last month, Williams has been faced with the inevitable question: how does it feel to go, in one day, from being one of the National Football League's premier running backs to Simpson's caddy?

The five-star pro from Kansas made the 33rd pick in the NFL's draft last season after gaining 2,203 in 1976. He was the first 49er running back to gain more than 2,000 yards in a season since J.D. Smith did it in 1974.

What's done is done. I can't let what's happened affect me because I know I can play football.

"I haven't thought about asking to be traded. I would hope the coach wouldn't bring a player in, no matter how great he has been, and just give him a starting position. I would hope they would make him earn it.

Not Mad at Anybody

"I'm not mad at anybody and I don't have any hostility or animosity. O.J.'s athletic ability speaks for itself. Before he was hurt last season, there's no doubt he was the greatest running back in the league. I understand O.J. is a great person, too. He has a lot of character.

One Year to Go

Williams, 26, has one year left on its contract with the 49ers and obviously doesn't want to be branded, in the wake of the Simpson deal, as a malcontent. It's apparent that the 49ers general manager, Joe Thomas, did not acquire a superstar like Simpson to sit him on the bench — "I's apparent to everyone but Williams."

"I thought I had a great season two years ago and I thought I had a good one last year," Williams said. "I thought the 49ers were happy with me but obviously they didn't think I was doing the job they wanted so they went out and got somebody of O.J.'s caliber."

"But if I'm still with the 49ers next season, I hope I'll get the opportunity to compete for a starting job. I definitely want to play football, whether it's in San Francisco or somewhere else."

Williams does not think he will wind up in the same backfield with Simpson because both are half-backs. He looks for the 49ers full-back, Wilbur Jackson, a five-year pro from Alabama, to retain his job.

"But I'm not going to be down in attitude," he stressed. "In this business, you have to understand there are a lot of ups and downs. Life is too short to sit around worrying about something you have no control over."



Angeles and roughly one-third to

Angels and roughly one-third to the IOC and that television networks would remit separate checks to the Los Angeles Organizing Committee and to the IOC according to the agreed-on formula.

But the details of this were not revealed. No formula, for example, was disclosed for deciding what would constitute television rights money, subject to the percentage distribution, and what would constitute payments for television facilities and producing the Olympics' coverage, which presumably would all go to Los Angeles.

Without the texts, in this as in many areas, it was highly uncertain precisely what the city had agreed to, if indeed those points were resolved at all.

© Los Angeles Times

New Indian Reliever Subdues Red Sox

CLEVELAND, April 11 (AP)—Ron Pruitt drove in the winning run and Jim Kern got the victory, but everybody was talking about newcomer Mike Paxton after Cleveland beat Boston, 5-4, yesterday.

Fruitt greeted Boston's third pitcher, Dick Drago, with a one-out single in the last of the ninth, bringing Buddy Bell home from second for the winning run in Cleveland's second victory in three starts.

Kern pitched one inning for the second straight day and gave up only a single. But the story for Cleveland was the three-inning relief by Paxton, a right-hander who was one of four players acquired from Boston two weeks ago in the trade that sent pitcher Dennis Eckersley to the Red Sox.

Paxton came on to start the sixth inning with the Indians nursing a 4-3 lead. He gave up a game-tying home run to catcher Carlton Fisk, then watched his outfielders flag down shots off the bats of Fred Lynn and George Scott.

From that point, he gave up only a fluke single before Keri returned.

Rangers 5, Yankees 2

At Arlington, Texas jumped on Dick Tidrow for six hits, including Richee Zisk's two-run homer, and rode the five-hit pitching of Dock Ellis and Roger Flores to a 5-2 victory over New York. The Rangers, who were 0-7 against Tidrow over the years, had three quick first-inning runs. Toby Harrah hit a run-scoring double and Claudell Washington a two-run single.

At New York, Craig Swann pitched a five-hitter and Steve and Ken Henderson each drove in three runs, leading New York to a 6-0 victory over Chicago. It was the fourth straight trip to the first five games for the Mets. They got two runs off Dennis Lamp in the fourth inning when Tim Liki, Steve Henderson and Ken Henderson each doubled. New York ended it in the eighth against reliever Paul Reuss.

Royals 4, Orioles 2

At Kansas City, Al Cowens drove in three runs with a pair of triples and Paul Splittorff checked

Baltimore on seven hits through 8½ innings, giving Kansas City a 4-2 victory over Baltimore in the Royals' season opener. The Royals won the Royals last year with 112 RBIs, tagged Nelson Briles for a two-run triple in the third inning but was thrown out at the plate. One out earlier, rookie Willie Wilson reached on a force-out, stole a base and scored on George Brett's single.

Angels 3, Twins 0

At Anaheim, Don Baylor's two-run homer tied up scores late in the game between California's Ken Brett and Minnesota's Dave Goltz and carried the Angels to a 3-0 victory. Goltz retired the first 12 Angels before Joe Rudi led off the bottom of the eighth. Rudi also doubled off the center field wall to open the Angels' seventh

Dodgers 5, Astros 2

At Houston, Los Angeles third baseman Ron Cey tagged Houston's Floyd Bannister for a home run and run-scoring single and Dodger veteran Doug Rau continued his mastery over the Astros for a 5-2 victory. Cey led off the second inning, the first of four of the season to stake Rau to an early 1-0 lead and start the Dodgers

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East			
	W	L	Pct. G
New York	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Chicago	1	3	.250
Montreal	1	3	.250
West			
Cincinnati	4	0	1.000
Los Angeles	4	0	1.000
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Atlanta	1	3	.250
San Diego	1	3	.250
Houston	0	5	.000

NEW YORK & CHICAGO
St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 8, San Diego 7
Los Angeles 5, Houston 2
Tuesday's Games

CHICAGO (R, Rauschel 0-1) at New York (K
man 1-0)
Montreal (Rogers 0-1) at Philadelphia (C
ton 0-1)
San Diego (Owchicko 0-0) at Atlanta (P. N
ro 0-1)
St. Francisco (Knapp 0-0) at Cin
(Seaver 0-0)
Los Angeles (Hooton 0-0) at Houston (R
0-1)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP) — Former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier is hospitalized with viral hepatitis and his May 14 fight with Kallie Knoetze has been postponed indefinitely, Frazier's trainer said today.

Eddie Futch, the trainer, said doctors have indicated that Frazier will not be able to train for a month to two months. Futch added

He said that Frazier, who retired from the ring in 1976 after a defeat by George Foreman, was depressed at not being able to work.

GOTEBORG, Sweden, April 11 (AP)—Sverige, the Swedish entry in the America's Cup last year, will make another attempt to win the world's most coveted yachting trophy in 1980. Sverige beat the French entry, France, in the first round of the 1977 Cup off Newport, R.I., but then lost to Australia.

Pelle Petterson, 44, skipper and designer of the yacht, said the Swedish challenge had been delivered by the Göteborg Royal Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club.

BASEBALL

OAKLAND A's—Acquired Mike Edwards, infielder, from the Pittsburgh Pirates as part of a deal that sent Manny Sanguillen to Pittsburgh.

Line Scores

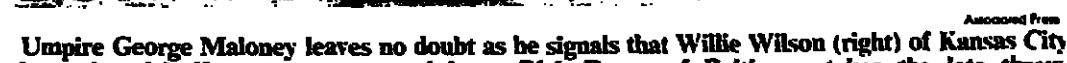
American League		
Boston	100 211 000-4	7 2
Cleveland	100 000 001-6	8 0
Pittsburgh, Cleveland (9), Duggo (7) and Fiske (4);		
Hood, Paxton (4), Kerr (3) and Pratt (1). W—Kern.		
Cleveland, St. Louis (5), MRS—Sease, Flk (1).		
Cleveland, Thornton (2). _____		
New York	000 010 010-2	8 1
Yankees	200 002 000-6	8 1
Tidrow, Lytle (4) and Munnam; D.Ellis, Merrif (4) and Sundberg. W—D.Ellis, L-1; Tidrow, P-1.		
St. Louis—Tidrow, 21.6k. (2). _____		
Baltimore	001 000 002-2	7 1
Kansas City	000 000 010-4	2 0

Minnesota 926 000 000—0 3 1
California 926 000 214—3 8 9

Goetz, Thayer (6) and Wynegar, K. Brett and
Humphrey, W. K. Brett, I. L. Goetz, G. E. H. H.
California, Boyler (1). _____

Seattle 908 008 000—0 3 1
Oakland 908 000 000—1 6 1

Abbott, Montague (5), Rawley (7) and Pasley,
Stinson (7), J. Johnson, Heaverty (7) and Eason,
W. J. Johnson, I. L. L. Abbott, I. L. _____



When the Part Far Exceeds the Whole

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, April 11 (IHT)—An old chestnut finds new and fertile ground on both sides of the Atlantic this week: Can an individual be bigger than the team?

The answer always used to be a simple "No." The man-to-scores goals were a tiny, headlining figure, but above all could never afford

Now Jim Smith, the replacement manager, admits: "I am allowing Trevor to go simply to keep him happy at Birmingham. I would rather him miss a couple of games if it means we shall keep him at Birmingham for two years. Soccer in America is a slumbering giant. If it takes off we could not compete with the rest of the world. France is expected to opt for a strategy.

goal it surrendered to Italy's Juventus a fortnight ago. Bruges, too, is virtually unbeatable at home and Juventus last Saturday fought a nervous 2-2 draw with Internazionale. Yet, if one player worries the Belgians, he is Roberto Betegge, who scored the late goal against them in Italy and who again scored last Saturday.

Of all individuals under pressure

to lose sight of the obvious fact that he could only capitalize if others created situations for him, and if yet others prevented the opposition from outscoring his team.

But soccer's needs in America are, as the absence of Pele will show, with indelcent haste at the turnstiles, still heavily pinned on one star. The two best players in the NASL, namely the Minnesota Kicks' and Detroit Express, are vying with each other to pay Trevor Francis a fortune of \$50,000 to play just 20 games for them this summer.

Meanwhile, the European Cup semi-finals bring the most crucial matches of the season, and more opportunity for individual stardom. At Liverpool, tomorrow night, for example, Borussia Moenchengladbach defends a 2-1 first leg lead without the presence of the European player of the year, Alan Simmons. I still believe Borussia can win at Liverpool, despite the English club's recent win away, despite Liverpool's indomitable home record in 15 years in Europe, and despite Simmons's injury.

However, the biggest challenge falls once again on Cruyff. His Barcelona team is down 3-1 on the away leg to PSV Eindhoven in the UEFA Cup. A score which would be irreversible were it not for that man Cruyff. Remember Barcelona trailed Ipswich by a similar three goals, then turned the English team around in return, and the Barcelona amazingly overhauled the deficit. Again, against Aston Villa, Barcelona led, 2-0, until Cruyff left the field with six minutes left and Villa scored twice.

By Robert Facher

physically strong that I can play every week of the year. I would go stale."

In Birmingham's case, the club is trying to buy its favorite son's loyalty. He has grown unsettled at playing on a team which leans heavily on his talents, a team which doesn't qualify for the glamour of the European and World Cup manager, Sir Alf Ramsey, recently quit over Francis's demands for a

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP)—Wayne Dillon of the New York Rangers, according to non-exclusive Gannett-Sullivan National Hockey League player salaries, earns \$190,000 a year. He has scored fewer than 10 goals.

Guy Charron of the Washington Capitals, who collects \$85,000, has not scored a goal.

The salary disclosures, which list actual figures. There are com-plaints, however, resulting from the fact that some clauses in multi-year contracts.

Following Perreault on the NHL list are Boston's Brad Padgug, \$265,000, and Dennis Potvin of the New York Islanders, \$250,000.

Next is Guy Lafleur, who won the scoring title again, is listed at \$150,000. He was tied for 15th, at \$165,000.

Top Salaries

Gil Perreault	\$350,000
Brad Park	\$265,000
Dennis Potvin	\$250,000
Marcel Dionne	\$240,000
Walter Tkaczuk	\$223,000
Phil Esposito	\$220,000
Stan Mikita	\$200,000
Wayne Dillworth	\$190,000
Richard Martin	\$185,000
Jean Ratelle	\$180,000
Rene Robert	\$180,000
Tony Esposito	\$180,000
Ken Dryden	\$180,000
Borje Salming	\$170,000
Jerry Korab	\$165,000
Guy Labrecque	\$160,000
Bobby Clarke	\$160,000
Bernie Parent	\$153,000
Pit Martin	\$150,000
Red Berenson	\$150,000
Gerry Cheevers	\$150,000
Rogie Vachon	\$150,000
Jacques Lemaire	\$150,000

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Winnipeg	30	28	2	102	381	2
p-New England	43	31	5	191	329	2
p-Houston	42	34	4	98	294	3
p-Quebec	42	37	2	82	348	3
p-Edmonton	38	39	3	79	359	3
p-Birmingham	34	41	3	75	286	3
Cincinnati	35	42	3	70	298	3
Indianapolis	24	50	5	53	264	3

x-clinched regular season title
p-clinched playoff position
Monday's Game
New England & Cincinnati 1

Observer

Adding It All Up

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I am to be automated soon. Everyone says it is one of the most up-to-date experiences you can have nowadays, in a class with wearing your shirt with no necktie and artificial chest hair cascading out over the second button.

And so simple. All that happens is that you are tied into the computer. This scares many people when they hear they are about to be automated. They fear the computer. The guillotine is faster, they say.



Baker

Fear is the handmaiden of ignorance. The fact is that nothing is faster than the computer, with the exception of a handful of New York literary agents. What people fail to understand about the computer is that it is not some sinister monster with plans to take over the universe, but simply a fancy version of the old-fashioned adding machine.

Computer scientists have been trying to explain this for years, yet people persist in refusing to understand. In fact, nothing could be simpler. To illustrate, let's assume that I had already been automated before composing the first sentence of this exercise: "I am to be automated soon."

Under the out-of-date technique, writing this simple six-word sentence would take four hours. A typewriting machine would be placed on a flat surface and 13 sheets of blank paper rolled through the carriage until one was found that wanted to be written on. No easy task. The quality of blank paper gets worse every year. Some days you have to throw away 30 or 40 sheets that are unwilling to be written on.

Once automated, however, you are free of the tyranny of incompetent and rebellious paper. Instead of a typewriting machine, an adding machine is placed before you. I speak figuratively, of course, since the adding machine, or computer, is actually kept in a cellar or an attic somewhere. It likes solitude.

What is placed in front of you is a machine that can communicate with the adding machine. This

machine, called a "terminal," is nothing more than a television screen. When tuned in properly, it will send a sentence like "I am to be automated soon" to the adding machine. In less time than it takes to blink, the adding machine will add up the sentence and inform you that it contains six words and 20 letters.

It works as follows: The writer sits in front of the TV screen, turns on the juice and stares for a long time.

He fiddles with the keyboard. The screen has something like a typewriter keyboard instead of the usual tuning knobs. When activated, it produces tiny bright green letters which look slightly deformed. He wonders if the management has deliberately hired a handicapped alphabet for humanitarian reasons or because it will work for lower wages than handsome, robust alphabets.

He despairs because none of this is worth writing about and worries that the adding machine may be adding up the fruitless hours he is spending on low-productivity thoughts and planning to distribute the humiliating figures throughout the suburbs next morning. He despises the day he made the fool's decision that writing was better than working, and envies airline reservation clerks. What a pleasure it would be to be automated if he were an airline reservations clerk.

No humiliations there. He would simply ask the adding machine for a coach seat to Cleveland, and the machine would immediately give him one. He activates his keyboard. "Give me a coach seat to Cleveland," the arithmetic green letters say. The machine immediately notifies him that his sentence contains seven words and 27 letters.

He sneaks out for a beer, remembers where he has hidden an old typewriter, guiltily begins to compose. "I am to be automated soon." The thing completed and committed to memory, he returns to his terminal, punches the keyboard. "I am to be automated soon. Everyone says it is one of..."

After that, I suppose, artificial chest hair. One must not resist the inevitable.

Americans Go on a Magazine Binge

By A. Kent MacDougall

NEW YORK—When people dream of starting new magazines, they do not dwell on the \$30 million that Henry Luce and his Time Inc. poured into Sports Illustrated before it broke even, or the \$13 million that Bob Guccione has dropped on Penthouse's sickly sister Viva, or that most new magazines die in infancy.

They think instead of how Time Inc. seems likely to make back on fast-starting People magazine more than it lost on Sports Illustrated, or how Hugh Hefner started Playboy on \$7,000 and laid out the first issue on a card table in his modest apartment, of the prestige and the glamour of publishing a glossy magazine.

For more and more would-be magazine moguls, dreams are turning into reality as Americans go on a new-magazine binge. Several hundred new consumer magazines are expected to start this year, on top of the 488 new titles that Folio: The Magazine for Magazine Management counted in 1977-78.

New interests and lifestyles are generating many of the entries. There is The Runner for fitness buffs, Moped Biking for those who prefer to ride, Wet for bathing enthusiasts, Outside for outdoors activists, Games for puzzle fans, Blue Boy for homosexuals, Inspiration for the born-again.

Half a dozen new left-of-center magazines are busy analyzing the country's political, economic and social ills. Among them are Mother Jones and Inquiry, both published in San Francisco, and Seven Days and Politics and Other Human Interests, published in New York.

Movement

City magazines continue to proliferate as middle-class families move frequently and need basic information on shopping and other matters that used to come from staying put in a particular neighborhood. Media Decisions, a business publica-

tion for the advertising industry, counted 38 new city and regional magazines in 1976-77.

Oddly enough, television, which helped kill the big general-interest Saturday Evening Post, Look and Life by siphoning off readers and advertisers, is actually stimulating new magazines. TV soap operas provide the plots that Soap Opera Digest and its ilk synopsize. TV entertainers provide grist for the personality mills of People and Us.

More importantly, television leaves it to magazines to treat minority concerns, special interests and hobbies. Little wonder, then, that American adults are reading 17 per cent more magazines on the average than they did in 1950 before TV became ubiquitous.

Shifting patterns of advertising also favor magazines. With television time in tight supply and ad rates rising rapidly, many advertisers are switching part of their budgets to magazines. Advertisers spend 13.5 per cent more in TV last year than in 1976, but magazine ad spending jumped 21 per cent to score the biggest gain of any medium.

The Targets

Advertisers like the fact that new magazines commonly target their editorial fare at the affluent, urban suburban free-spending young adults whose advertisers most want to reach. For instance, Your Place, a new bimonthly, goes after men and women in their 20s with such stories as "Living Together: Should You Worry About 'Forever'?"

However, advertisers shun new magazines with controversial contents, such as sex and nudity, and with low circulations. These must rely for most of their revenue on readers who, happily for the new magazines, are paying prices that would have been unthinkable even for established magazines just a couple of years ago. Heavy Metal, a new adult comic book, is priced at \$1.50 a copy, Human Nature at \$1.75, Quest-78 at \$2, Maniah

at \$2.50, L'Officiel-USA at \$2.95.

Some new magazines with little income from either advertisers or readers nevertheless make it by keeping expenses to a minimum. An old hand at this is Bob Anderson. As a 17-year-old Kansas high school cross-country runner, Anderson started Distance Running News on \$100. He got runners to contribute articles free and did most of the work himself, hand-stapling, folding and mailing the first 28-page issue to 300 subscribers.

As Distance Running News caught on, it grew fatter and slicker, was renamed Runner's World, and became the nucleus of a complex of profitable publishing and sporting-goods mail-order operations that today employs 115 persons in Mountain View, Calif., and racked up revenues of \$4.7 million last year.

The 30-year-old Anderson, who still runs 20 miles a week, puts out magazines on biking, soccer, canoeing and cross-country skiing in addition to Runner's World, and is starting two more running magazines. On The Run and Marathoner. Clearly, he has caught the tailwind of the nationwide fitness fervor.

Requirements

Shoestring-to-success stories such as Bob Anderson's are possible because of the relatively low capital requirements of magazine publishing. Unlike daily newspapers, which usually need their own printing facilities, magazines are produced by commercial printers. And printers eager for new business often extend credit to new magazines—sometimes more credit than is wise.

Beside credit from its printer a new magazine to be sold on newsstands and in stores can usually negotiate an advance payment of part of its expected proceeds from each issue's sale. The advances are made by the national distributor handling

at \$2.50, L'Officiel-USA at \$2.95.

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The system has potential for abuse. The Magazine Publishers Association says it has received complaints from subscribers to a girls magazine that suspended publication after a single issue and to an opera magazine that delivered no issues at all. The complaints have been referred to legal authorities on suspicion that subscribers were bilked.

Reasons for failure are almost as varied as the magazines that fail. Leading causes include underfinancing, inexperienced management, insufficient advertising and public indifference. Conceiving and executing an editorial concept that catches on with both readers and advertisers is so difficult that even old pros who have struck it rich with one or two magazines often fail with subsequent ones.

One way to avoid the agony and the uncertainty of creating a new magazine concept is to imitate an already successful one. Nearly every successful magazine has spawned imitators. People has its Us. Cosmopolitan has its New Woman, whose first cover showed a young woman ripping a copy of Cosmopolitan in half.

Playboy has probably been imitated more often than any magazine started since World War II. There is Penthouse, Hustler, Genesis, Gallery and several dozen others living and dead. The publishers of some of these have aped Hugh Hefner's ostentatious lifestyle as well.

Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Betty Ford in Hospital For 'Overmedication'

A "problem with medication" was given as the reason when Mrs. Gerald Ford, wife of the former president, was admitted to Long Beach, Calif., Naval Hospital, a week after her husband had reported her struggling with an arthritic problem unrelated to her 1974 cancer operation and subsequent chemotherapy. Betty Ford, 60, said in a statement from the hospital that she had gotten to a point where she was "overmedicated" herself. "It's an insidious thing and I mean to rid myself of its damaging effects." After her admission to the hospital's rehabilitation center, a spokesman there spoke of "a dependence" but denied that an addiction was involved. Ford, who canceled some speaking engagements last week, was in New York over the weekend for such an engagement and reported to the audience that his wife had been responding well to treatment.



Betty Ford hospitalized.

A London court fined Princess Anne's husband, Mark Phillips, £15 (\$28.50) for speeding—his second driving offense in little more than a year. Phillips did not appear at Bow Street court but pleaded guilty through his counsel for driving 60 miles an hour in an area of London near the House of Commons. Last March, Phillips was fined £30 for a highway speeding offense.

In Detroit, Ruth Carter Stapleton, the evangelist sister of President Carter, complained that being the sister of the President was having a deleterious effect on her ministry. Mrs. Stapleton said that she was besieged by celebrity-hunters looking for a handshake rather than by seekers of religious fulfillment. Her situation is further exacerbated, she said, by her friendship with Larry Flynt, the owner of Hustler magazine, who was shot in Georgia shortly after he said he had undergone a religious conversion with Mrs. Stapleton's help. She said she had cut the length of her evangelical meetings from three days to one and in recent weeks had canceled nine meetings. Mrs. Stapleton said that many people who genuinely wanted her spiritual help avoided her meetings because of the celebrity-watchers attracted to them.

Sixty-four-year-old Charles Bradley told a small-claims court in Dubuque, Iowa, how unnerving it was to discover first a strange taste and then a mouse in a bottle of Coca-Cola he bought from a vending machine. Officials of the bottling company argued that the mouse could not have gotten into the bottle because the bottling plant uses high-pressure cleaning and filling procedures. But the court ruled in Bradley's favor, and he is \$1,000 richer.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

To our readers:

Classified Advertising Categories

Herald Tribune classified ads are organized alphabetically by category for your convenience. This complete category list will help you find what you're looking for quickly.

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America Calling
Animals
Announcements
Antiques
Automobiles
Auto Rentals
Auto Shipping
Auto Tax Free
Baggage Shipping
Books
Business Opportunities
Business Services
Camps
Commercial Premises
Diamonds
Domestic Situations
Education
Escorts & Guides
Financial Investments
For Sale & Wanted

Help Wanted, Domestic

Holidays & Travel

Hotels, Restaurants, Night Clubs

Legal Services

Low Cost Flights

Moving

Office Services

Offices to Let

Offices for Sale

Personnel Wanted

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Real Estate Wanted/Exchange

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Stamps & Coins

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, APRIL 12, 1978

ACSC23H DGYWAK

JST31A WCM31PM

MESSAGES, APRIL 11, 1978

BRC23H SWXSCG

RWC23H SWXSCG

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